The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3051. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

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Preparations for the Forward Movement.

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Highly Important from Baltimore.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

I think I have obtained a sight of the small Doe coal that made so much compromise smoke a few days since. There has been talk of a compromise, and I have no doubt there is a compromise sentiment in the Cabinet, and in the army, or rather a desire to arrange with the rebel States for a peaceful separation. Those entertaining this feeling sought to ascertain the public pulse, and they put out this compromise suggestion as a feeler—very much as some good loyal man, acting under Gen. McDOWELL'S orders, send up rockets and alarm our camps, merely to see how they are prepared for such a surprise, in case the other side should come upon us suddenly. I think those who put forward the compromise feeler are not disposed to try the dodge a second time. The popular pulse beats no response.

THE SPEAKERSHIP, ETC.

The contest for the Speakership and the other officers of the House is not to be a protracted struggle. Whatever of contest there is, will terminate on the night of the 3d; for I think the first vote on the 4th will make a choice. The friends of Messrs. BLAIR, GROW and COLFAX appear to be equally sanguine of success. So far as outside popular sentiment goes, it decides in favor of BLAIR—his late gallant exploits in Missouri and the political sagacity he manifested, giving him a stronghold upon the young and vigorous men of the country.

The majority of the Senate have decided to remove DICKENS from the Clerkship of the Senate.

There is a probability that several of the civil appointments made during the recess of the Senate, will not be confirmed by that body, if their names are sent in. Some of the military appointments will certainly be rejected if pressed upon the Senate. Some are notoriously unfit—some are physically incapacitated, and some are known to be no better than petty thieves. The Military Committee of the Senate will carefully scrutinize the list, and purge it, if it is sent in as published.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS WITH BEAUREGARD.

There are now reported to be seven South Carolina regiments with the Confederate army under BEAUREGARD, at Manassas Junction and Fairfax Court-house, averaging about 650 men each. The term of the first expired yesterday, but they will remain a short time, by agreement, in anticipation of an early fight, it is said. Of this regiment, on Friday last, there were 160 sick in the hospital, with measles.

AFTER LIEUT. TOMPKINS.

At the recent skirmish at Fairfax Court-house, when Lieut. TOMPKINS charged through that village, he killed the captain of the rebel company who opposed him. A placard is now posted in the streets of the village offering a reward of $1,500 for Lieut. TOMPKINS' head.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The large augmentation of troops here within the past forty-eight hours, and the moving of regiments constantly across into Virginia indicates that a forward movement will very shortly be made on the other side.

Capt. JAS. ELDER, of the Cameron Guards, is appointed a Captain in the United States Army. He leaves to day to join the Eleventh Regiment of regulars at Boston.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S WORK.

It is now understood that Gen. McCLELLAN will cooperate in force with Gen. PATTERSON'S column by direct junction, perhaps upon the enemy's rear, although, at last accounts from Williamsport, McCLELLAN was busy in Western Virginia with the rebels, who are scattered through that region.

REMOVALS.

Several removals and new appointments in the Sixth Auditor's office, Treasury Department, took place to-day, and the doubtfuls and disloyalists are now effectually cleared out of that quarter.

NEW UNIFORMS.

The United States Quartermaster-General has decided to furnish the First Massachusetts Regiment with a new regulation uniform forthwith, as soon as it can be produced, in place of the tatters the men are now covered with, furnished by the State of Massachusetts. Col. CASS' and Col. CLARK'S regiments are similarly clothed, and their uniforms will necessarily have to be renewed at once.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The news from Baltimore to-day, announcing the latest action of Gen. BANKS in arresting the Police Commissioners of that city is received with approbation.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

Preparations making by the War Department indicate that a movement forward is yet delayed by a want of transportation facilities. There has been so much reliance placed upon railroads that no adequate means of transportation have been kept on hand. It appears never to have occurred to the army officers that railroads could be destroyed, and that something as a substitute must be provided.

THE PAWNEE OFF AGAIN.

The *Pawnee* has gone on another expedition down the river.

NEW-YORK TROOPS ARRIVED.

The Twenty-second New-York Regiment arrived to-day, with seven hundred and eighty men in the ranks.

It has been decided by the authorities of New-York, to issue new clothing to those regiments from that State who were sent away in "shoddy" habiliments. The Onondaga, Cayuga and Munroe Regiments will be re-clothed, under this decision.

THE HOTELS.

The hotels are crowded with civilians. It is not strange, I suppose, in these dull times, that gentlemen should be anxious to obtain employment, but it does sound queer to hear an ex-member of Congress importuning for clerkships in Departments, and situations as doorkeepers in the halls they have occupied as Representatives.

Gen. FREMONT and Col. BLAIR will be serenaded this evening.

THE RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

The First Rhode Island Battery was ordered away to-night, ostensibly for Baltimore, but possibly for service in Virginia; for I think it will be found in position on the right of the advancing column. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

A foreign minister sarcastically remarked, not long since, that our Government depended on two nationalities (Spanish and English) to get its dispatches to Mexico. Stung to the quick by this remark, the powers in Washington, learning that a schooner was about to sail for Vera Cruz from Bangor, Me, forwarded their last dispatches for Mexico to the aforesaid schooner. Some one unfeelingly remarked that Mr. CORWIN would probably be ready to return home before the dispatches *via* the Penobscot County reached him.

No contract to put on a dispatch boat between Havana and Vera Cruz has been made, though the matter is up in certain quarters to see how much money there is in it. This contract, which is only temporary, will not, it is said, cut up very rich.

No postal treaty between the United States and Mexico has been consummated, as stated by some of your cotemporaries several days ago; though something of the kind is in the process of formation. Nothing has been done as yet to take precedence of the Penobscot River route.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

The Twenty-second New-York Regiment arrived early this morning. Col. PHELPS, in behalf of the regiment, expresses his gratification at the manner of their reception in Baltimore, and exonerates the citizens from all blame in connection with the death of EDWARD BIRGE, a private, from Pottersville, Warren County, who was accidentally killed at Camden Depôt.

About fifty members of Congress have reached the city.

Prof. WISE, of Lancaster, Penn., it is understood, has been engaged by the Government for war balloon operations.

The statement that passes are granted indiscriminately by Gen. MANSFIELD and his aid, Capt. DEKAY, or that such passes are at the hotels in blank, is untrue. Ten or fifteen passes a day, at the furthest, are given, and never except on the strongest letters of introduction.

It is ascertained from an official source that about 200,000 stand of arms have already been issued, leaving half that number at least still on hand, with others being constantly manufactured. These arms are additional to those furnished by State authorities. None have been ordered from abroad through the Ordnance Bureau. Hence the recent importations must be on State or private account. Dealers and inventors are daily offering to supply the Government, which, however, prefers its own patterns of uniformity. There is no lack of facilities, it will thus be seen, for arming all the troops that may be called into the field. There is abundance of ordnance and ordnance stores, and other engineery of warfare.

The following are the military regulations concerning passports, just issued, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS OF ARMY, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1861.

The General in-Chief, by permission of the Executive, announces to all concerned that hereafter no passports, by whomsoever signed for countersigned, will entitle any person to pass the lines of the United States Army, unless the same be also countersigned by himself or the commander of a military geographical department. This regulation will continue in force until further notice. WINFIELD SCOTT.

(By command.)

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't-Adj't-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July, '61.

The above order is confirmed. W. H. SEWARD.

CHAS. WORTHINGTON, agent for the steamer *St. Nicholas*, to-day addressed to the Secretary of the Navy the following statement:

"The steamer *St. Nicholas* left Baltimore on Friday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, laden with freight for consumption for the citizens of St. Mary's and Charles Counties, Maryland, and with other cargo for Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown. She also had on board a number of passengers, who were to be landed at her regular landings on the Maryland shore of the Potomac River. It is reported by officers of the steamer *Diamond State*, which arrived here Saturday, that they saw her about one o'clock that morning leaving Point Lookout, and heading, with great speed for the Virginia shore, presumed to be destined to Kinsale. There is no doubt but that she was taken forcible possession of by parties who came passenger in her from Baltimore, or by a force from Virginia, though it is not known that she had on board any suspicious persons when she left Baltimore. Such, however, may have been the case, unknown to her officers. Nothing has been heard of her since.

I will add that, after an interview with you and your Chief Clerk, a week since, I took passage on her on Tuesday last for Baltimore, for the purpose of conferring with Capt. WARD as to the most effectual mode of preventing the landing on the Maryland shore of any articles intended for transportation across the river into Virginia, and at the same time avoid any unnecessary detention to her. The arrangement we made was mutually satisfactory, and he promised to meet her every Saturday morning at the mouth of the river, and give her a pass to proceed on her trip—but, alas! he is no more. Doubtless evil-disposed persons took advantage of the absence of a Government officer and made the seizure. As the lives and property of loyal citizens of Maryland and the District of Columbia are hazarded by her detention, may I ask that measures may at once be taken for her recapture.

CHAS. WORTHINGTON.

The Navy Department was subsequently informed, from another source, that the *St. Nicholas* had been taken by her captors into the Rappahannock River.

The following official notice has been promulgated:

"No questions of diplomatic or consular appointments will be entertained until after the adjournment of Congress."

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, July 1.

The bravery of our pickets yesterday morning has had a good effect,—not a single case of tampering with the lives of our troops being reported this morning. The affair yesterday took place at the junction of the Richmond and Fairfax roads, about three and a half miles out. The attacking force consisted of fourteen cavalry, who left their horses some distance off and attacked the three sentinels stationed at the cross-road. The latter were assisted by two pickets on the Fairfax road. The rebels retreated, leaving their dead comrades on the field, and four carbines and three revolvers. Our men only fired four shots, with what fatal effect has already been related. The body of a sergeant of the Letcher Guard has been brought to this city. He was one of those killed. It was at first supposed that the attacking party were farmers, and the finding of a pistol with the name supposed to be JOHN JOHNSON led to the arrest of the latter, together with five of his neighbors. It was subsequently learned that the name was JOHN JONES, and not JOHN JOHNSON, when Mr. JOHNSON and the others arrested with him were released on taking the oath of allegiance. The bravery of LEWELLEN, of Pennsylvania, who is among the wounded, deserves especial mention. Though his wounds are of a delicate and serious nature, he fought to the last, and bears up under his sufferings with heroic firmness.

The Philadelphia City ice-boat is now anchored off Alexandria. She will take the place of the *Pocahontas*, which proceeds down the river.

THE SECESSION LINES CLOSED.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain the following order from Gen. BEAUREGARD, forbidding any person hereafter to enter his lines:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Manassas Junction, June 25, 1861.

On and after Sunday, the 30th inst., no person whatsoever, with or without passports, (except from the War Department,) will be permitted to enter the lines occupied by the Army of the Potomac, with intention to pass thence or thereafter into the United States, or the lines of the enemy.

Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD.
THOS. JORDAN, A. A. Adj't-Gen.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1—10 A. M.

Since 2 o'clock this morning startling proceedings have been going on here.

Detachments of artillery and infantry have been sent to various sections of the city, and are now posted in Monument-square, Exchange-place, and in the Eighth Ward, Broadway, and at other points.

Before daylight all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, were arrested and sent to Fort McHenry.

There are a multitude of rumors as to the cause of this sudden movement, but nothing definite.

It is said that the plot of an intended outbreak has been discovered.

Gen. BANKS has just issued the following proclamation:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, FORT MCHENRY, July 1.

In pursuance of orders issued from the Head-quarters of the Army at Washington for the preservation of public peace in this Department, I have arrested and do now detain in the custody of the United States, the late members of the Board of Police, Messrs. CHARLES HOWARD, WILLIAM GATCHELL, CHARLES HINES and JOHN W. DAVIS. The incidents of the past week afforded full justification for this order. The Head-quarters under the charge of the Board, when abandoned by the officers, resembled in some respects a concealed arsenal. After public recognition and protest against the suspension of their functions they continued their sessions daily. Upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 28th ult., they declared that the Police law was suspended and the Police officers and men put off duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any Police protection whatever. They refused to recognize the officers and men necessarily selected by the Provost Marshal for its protection, and hold subject to their orders now and hereafter the old Police force, a large body of armed men for some purpose not known to the Government, and inconsistent with its peace and security. To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city. I disclaim on the part of the Government I represent, all desire, intention or purpose to interfere in any manner whatever with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute its police laws with impartiality and in good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once. No soldiers will be permitted in the city except under regulations satisfactory to the Marshal, and if any so admitted violate the municipal law, they shall be punished by the civil law by the civil tribunals. (Signed,)

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1—1:30 P. M.

The military still remain posted through the city.

Col. LYLE'S Regiment and a detachment of Boston Artillery are posted at Monument-square.

A detachment of Col. MOREHEAD'S Regiment is near Greenmount Cemetery.

A guard is also stationed in the Custom-house. The latter is said to be to protect a large amount of specie there, designed for Washington to pay the troops.

There are rumors of an intention to arrest the Mayor of the city, but they are incorrect. No such design is entertained.

There are rumors also that other prominent Secessionists are to be arrested, but nothing definite is known.

A small quantity of muskets have been found secreted at the Eastern Police Station.

The search for arms is still progressing,

EXCITEMENT AT THE CAMDEN DEPOT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1.

It is not known here that any one was killed at the affair at the Camden Depôt last night. The report was that a boy was wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket. The soldiers fired into the air, and through the roof of the depôt, which caused for a time some excitement. It is supposed the soldiers were ordered to discharge their pieces before entering the cars.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICY AND MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BANKS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 30, 1861.

Although the excitement attendant upon the arrest of Mr. MERRIMAN and Marshal KANE has in a manner died away, yet there is a strong under-current of feeling amongst the populace against the actions of Gen. BANKS. In hotels, bar-rooms, and all places of public note, you can detect a strong secession feeling and a deep sentiment of warring to the last with our glorious old Union. No stranger is safe in this city unless he remains at his hotel or is in company with some of the troops who are stationed thickly around the city. Your correspondent was insulted twice in the streets this morning, while on his way to visit the residence of a friend, although he gave *no offence*, and strictly attended to his own business. The new Police are as efficient as possible, although there is not enough of them. They have no uniform save a special badge of blue ribband, on which is inscribed the insignia of office, and they are armed with the usual locust club and revolver. The new Provost Marshal is a man of sterling integrity, and true to the Union; and in a few days strangers visiting Baltimore may feel safe, although at the present moment it is far from a desirable place to *stop* at, as no one feels safe on account of the strong secession element. So far is it carried, that this (Sunday) morning, on walking up Monument-street, I saw a number of young men with the unmistaken secession emblem on the lappels of their coats—the eight stars and the three stripes being very prominent and very galling to a lover of our glorious Union to behold.

But Gen. BANKS is taking the right course. At midnight last night, a certain wealthy citizen's residence, who resides in North Fayette-street, (name suppressed,) was visited by a detachment of troops, and a guard was stationed outside, while a detail of men dug up the pavement of the cellar for arms which had been secreted. As strict secrecy is kept in these matters, your correspondent is unable to give you the true facts, but suffice it to say, sufficient information has been received of *a reliable character* since the arrest of Marshal KANE to warrant the exmination of the houses of many of the leading and wealthier classes of citizens, whose patriotism to the Union has been decidedly *Janus-faced*.

There is no disguising the fact that the majority of the Baltimoreans are Secessionists. It speaks for itself, yet they *dare* not rebel while the troops of a loyal Government surround them. Your correspondent does not advocate a law of mobs and riotous personages, but he does advocate, as every true man should, (political feelings being thrown one side,) a living up to the principles of the Constitution and the carrying out the laws of the nation. There are yet, thank God, some *true* Union men, law-abiding men left in Maryland and these few may yet accomplish a victory. 'Tis God alone who giveth the issue, and let his will be subservient to ours.

I visited Fort McHenry to-day, and was very courteously treated by the officers. There is a sufficient force to hold the Fort, should it be necessary to proceed to extremes. Let Baltimore for her prosperity beware, for she has a *firm* man to deal with now, who will not shrink from his duty, and who *will* cause the laws to be obeyed.

The Mayor of the city, with several other officials left hastily last night upon suspicion of being placed under arrest. This information comes from a creditable source, and there is no doubt but what it is true.

Mr. MERRIMAN and Marshal KANE occupy a room together at Fort McHenry, and are very kindly and considerately treated by the officers of the garrison. Your humble servant had the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. MERRIMAN last Winter out West, and boarded for a time in the same house with him, finding him to be at heart a gentleman, and on all subjects except political affairs, to be a very agreeable man. An error of the head very often abuses the goodness of the heart, and had Mr. MERRIMAN realized his true position, we feel sure he would have conducted himself with propriety and blessed that flag which he professed to love, instead of disgracing it. As for Marshal KANE, there is but one opinion, which is, that he is a consumate traitor, for his actions have unquestionably proved him as such.

The cars last night were crowded with military, office-seekers and "lookers on in Vienna," and the rush is now towards Washington, where it is prevalent that overtures of peace honorable to both the North and South, will be made. If such be the case, "God speed the right," is the only prayers your correspondent can offer, but no backing down, no disgrace to the "Star Spangled Banner" should be permitted. W. B. R.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF GOV. JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 30.

Reliable information from Springfield says the Third Regiment, Col. SIEGEL, and part of the Fifth, Col. SOLOMON, reached there on Sunday last, and Col. BROWN'S Regiment,—the Fourth Reserve Corps,—and a battalion of the Fifth, would arrive the next day.

Col. SIEGEL'S Regiment started west to cut off Gov. JACKSON, who was last heard from at Stockton, with 2,000 men, only partially armed.

The Kansas regiment has guarded all the outlets from Missouri, on the border of KANSAS and the Indian Territory, which, with Col. SIEGEL'S outposts west from Springfield, will entirely hem JACKSON in, and doubtless result in the capture of his whole force.

J. B. KNOTT, Attorney-General of Missouri, is now a prisoner in the Arsenal.

The *Democrat's* correspondent says the Union Home Guards, at the battle at Cole Camp, on the 19th June, lost twenty killed or wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Warsaw, and liberated on taking an oath not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. The Union force was five hundred men, and that of the Secessionists one hundred mounted men, and two hundred infantry. The loss of the Secessionists is reported to have been thirty-two.

Judge LIBBY, 72 years old, a strong Union man and a slaveholder, was tied to a tree by some of JACKSON'S men, and his body literally riddled with balls.

MEN, POWDER AND ARMS CAPTURED.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 1.

Nine men, ten kegs of powder and a small quantity of arms were captured by a company of National troops, near Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, night before last. The men meditated the destruction of the Railroad Bridge in that vicinity, but their design was frustrated. They are now held as prisoners.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 29.

The Memphis *Appeal* notices the departure from there of Brig.-Gen. MCCLOUN, Col. PRENTISS, of Kentucky, and Col. JEFF. THOMPSON, of Missouri, for White River, Arkansas, taking with them a large quantity of arms.

The same paper says that LEONIDAS POLK, Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and assigned to the command of Lower Mississippi.

The Columbia, Mo., *Statesman*, announces on the authority of Gen. LEMON, from Newton County, that there are 30,000 stand of arms, and from six to seven thousand troops at Maysville, Ark.

W. B. STARK, Superintendent of Public Schools; J. W. HOUGH, Superintendent of the Board of Public Works, and WM. B. DUNSCOMB, clerk of the Supreme Court, took the oath of allegiance to the United States at Jefferson City to-day.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 1.

The Senate of Tennessee has passed a resolution authorising the Governor to take possession of a portion of the Nashville Railroad in that State. The House laid the resolution on the table.

The Tennessee Legislature has granted a charter to the Letter Express of JENKINS & MCGILL, of this city.

The proceedings of the East Tennessee Convention are received here. All the counties were represented except Rhea. The declaration of grievances quotes facts showing that the right of free suffrage has been obstructed by a disunion Government; that they have been subjected to insults, their flags fired upon and torn down, their houses rudely entered, their families insulted, their women and children shot by a merciless soldiery, and their citizens robbed and assassinated, and that in view of these facts they have resolved that the action of the State Legislature, in passing a declaration of independence, and in forming a military league with the Southern Confederacy, was unconstitutional, and not binding upon loyal citizens; that in order to avoid a conflict with their brethren, a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial, asking the consent of the Legislature that the Eastern part of the State may form a separate Government.

Arrangements are being made for holding an election in the counties of East Tennessee, to choose delegates to a General Convention to be held at Kingston.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is unpopular in Georgia, because of the absence of the declaration making the three-fifths of the blacks the basis of representation. The Augusta *Chronicle* says that without such a basis of representation the Constitution cannot be ratified, as it would be unjust to a large part of the State, placing the slaveholding portion still more in the power of the counties with but few slaves.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 26th inst., has a letter from a reliable gentleman at Manassas Junction, saying:

"Fifteen thousand men are here with only twelve pieces of artillery, which is insufficient. Ammunition is scarce, and the muskets are without bayonets. Whole companies are without caps, cartridge boxes, tents, etc. I am not sanguine of immediate success. The refusal of men for one year was unfortunate. Promptitude should be our policy. Fifty thousand troops here would make quick work of the war. Half that number four weeks ago would have put us in Baltimore by this time. We are well intrenched, but if the Lord remain not with us, we shall fare badly on the day of the great fight, which is not far distant."

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON NEWPORT'S NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 30.

The celebrated steam gun arrived last night, and Prof. LOWE was expected, to-day, with his monster balloon, to reconnoitre the positions of the rebels. The Union gun is not yet mounted.

Mr. CARNEGIE, assistant of THOMAS A. SCOTT, arrived this morning from Washington, to superintend the erection of the proposed railroad and telegraph. It was originally intended to connect Fortress Monroe with Newport's News by means of a submarine cable, but the line will extend overland, *viâ* Hampton, and be in operation in a week. The railroad will be built to facilitate the transportation of stores at the Fortress to Hampton, and ultimately, it may be hoped to Yorktown.

The gun-boat *Mount Vernon* has just arrived from Newport's News, with two deserters from the rebels, and two prisoners, all belonging to the Louisiana Zouaves. The former came into the camp at Newport's News yesterday morning. They are intelligent Germans, and state that having been impressed into the service they escaped on the first opportunity. Most of the company to which they belong serve unwillingly. Their uniforms so closely resemble those of Duryee's Zouaves that the deserters came into camp without being stopped by the guard. The other two were taken prisoners about 5 P. M., and were stragglers from a scouting party of 200, within three miles of Newport's News. The four agree in the statement that an attack upon Newport's News was intended the night before last, and only prevented by the incessant rain. About 4,500, including a strong body of cavalry, with some twelve pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown, where there are over 12,000 troops from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. The cavalry is made up of the *élite* of Virginia, and exceedingly well mounted. The infantry is not well equipped, and provisions are scarce at Yorktown. The two prisoners were originally from New-York and Boston. They were at Pensacola, and the regiments having almost mutinied, they were paid $5 each, the only money yet received by them. They then went to Richmond, and lastly came to Yorktown.

In consequence of these movements of the enemy, the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment still remains at Newport's News.

The Third Massachusetts Regiment and the Naval Brigade still remain here.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.—I have just returned from Newport's News with a party accompanying Gen. BUTLER, and consisting of Col. Dimmick, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Senator Wilson, R. C. McCormick, Dr. Lieber, Col. Taylor, of Washington; Lieut. Butler, Wm. Carnegie, and others. A grand review was intended, but the rain prevented it.

Three shots were fired from Sawyer's rifled gun, the mate of that on the Rip Raps, one of which reached the opposite bank of James River, four and a quarter miles.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A COMPANY OF REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED.

GRAFTON, Va., Sunday, June 30.

A skirmish took place at Bowners, twelve miles from Cheat River Bridge, yesterday, between portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ohio, and First Virginia Regiments, and a company of rebel cavalry. The former were sent to protect the polls, and the latter, mistaking their number, attacked them, and were routed, with the loss of several men—among them the Lieutenant of the company. Several horses were captured. The only loss on our side is N. O. SMITH, of the Fifteenth Regiment, who was buried here today.

REPORTS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 30.

THOMAS BROWNE & Co., bankers, of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are not large.

Col. ROUSSEAU'S regiment will go into camp tomorrow. Recruiting has been very successful, and a company of artillery has been formed for the regiment.

Messrs. WICKLIFFE, GRIDER, MALLORY, HARDING and JACKSON, members elect of Congress, left at noon to-day for Washington *via* Cincinnati.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, July 1.

A detachment of Major COBB'S Light Artillery escorted the remains of Private SAWIN, which arrived to night, from the depôt to the Church of the Advent, where the funeral will take place to-morrow.

The organization of the new ten regiments is rapidly progressing. The Second, Col. GORDEN, is expected to leave on Saturday, to be followed early next week by the Seventh, Col. COUCH.

JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 1.

H. T. ROMERTZE, late Consul of the Principalities, and an able and experienced cavalry officer, having for many years served in the "Don Cossacks" during the Caucasian war, and in the Austrian Cavalry, has been appointed Captain in Col. YOUNG'S Kentucky Light Cavalry regiment. His company will be composed entirely of veterans.

ANOTHER GUN-BOAT.

The steamer *P. T. Hewitt*, of the Philadelphia Inland Line, has been chartered by the Government, and will be sent to the Washington Navy-yard, where she will be altered into a gun-boat.

THE COMPROMISE PETITION.

ANOTHER CARD FROM MR. GUION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The card of Rev. Dr. VINTON, in your paper of yesterday, deserves from me a passing notice.

Mr. VINTON, Jr., did sign the peace petition in pencil, and I, as in several instances, lined it with ink. If he did not know what the petition contained, it was not my fault, for he had the opportunity of reading it, and to the best of my recollection did so. As for any deception practiced, I am sure that Dr. V. knows me too well to give any sanction to such a charge.

As relates to another portion of his card, I simply submit the following affidavit, where I am perfectly willing to rest the case.

FREDERICK A. GUION.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 1, 1861.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. HODGINS, hereby certify that the petition for peace, lately taken possession of by Mr. KENNEDY, was not even printed until some time after the fall of Fort Sumter. W. H. HODGINS.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1861

L. PIENIS, Notary Public.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

The Dispatch of Troops to Canada.

France About to Recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The London Press on the American Question.

Liberal Concessions to the Poles.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The screw steamship *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th of June, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Hammonia*, also, reached this port, last night, from Southampton on the 19th ult.

The *Persia* reached Liverpool at 7:20 on the morning of the 16th.

The steamer *Canadian* was a week overdue when the *Etna* left Liverpool, and had not been heard of. The *Nova Scotian* would take her place from Liverpool on the 20th.

The screw steam-frigate *Ariadne*, 26 guns, left Plymouth on the 15th for the North American station, taking supernumeraries for the *Nile* and *Challenger*, and a small detachment of marines for distribution among the ships of the squadron.

A French fleet, under Admiral REYNAUD, was about to sail It will visit New-York, Charleston, and other ports.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, the Government bill appropriating the four Parliamentary seats vacant through the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Albans, was further advanced. The clause giving one of the seats to Birkenhead was carried, but a motion granting an additional member to the County of Middlesex was rejected a by vote of 186 against 236—being a majority against Government of 50.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the new Bankruptcy bill was passed.

The steamer *Golden Fleece* left Kingston, Ireland, on the 17th, with troops for Quebec.

The departure of the *Great Eastern* from Liverpool on a similar errand had been postponed till the 26th June.

An influential meeting had been held at the London residence of Lord BROUGHAM, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present extent of the African slave-trade to Cuba, and conferring as to what measures for its suppression might be suggested to Her Majesty's Government. Various suggestions were thrown out as to the course which it is desirable for Government to pursue in reference to the Cuba trade, and ultimately a series of resolutions were adopted, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Spain in violating the slave-trade treaty obligations, recommending the suspension of diplomatic intercourse while that continued, and calling upon the British Government to reestablish the Consulship at Mozambique and other places on the Coast of Africa, for the encouragement and protection of native commerce.

The resolutions also referred to the Washington treaty, by which the United States Government is bound to unite with Great Britain "in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions slave markets are allowed to exist," and expressed the opinion that a convenient opportunity should be taken to obtain the cooperation of the United States for that purpose. It was stated that a deputation would shortly wait upon Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL with a copy of these resolutions.

A prize-fight for the English championship, between SAM HURST and JEM MACE, resulted in the victory of the latter, in eight rounds, occupying 50 minutes. HURST was dreadfully punished, and presented a fearful spectacle, but MACE was not hurt at all.

The Paris *Patrie* had published a semi-official statement announcing the probable reestablishment of relations between France and the Court of Turin, and the consequent recognition of the new Italian Kingdom. This statement was afterwards copied in the *Monuteur*, and is of peculiar interest to America on account of the insinuation conveyed in the following paragraph:

"France, by her new attitude, would not pretend to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of the Italian Kingdom, which remains sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. It would act towards it as one day the Great European Powers will act in the American question, by recognizing the new Republic of the Southern States when that Republic shall have constituted a Government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests."

It is said that it was a stormy meeting at the Council of State when the Emperor announced his intention to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The Paris *Union*, an Ultramontane paper, says that France will recognize a work of brigandage, violence and hypocrisy. Whatever artful terms may be used, this recognition implies necessarily the end of the Pope's temporal power.

The funeral dirge, in honor of the late Count CAVOUR, was celebrated on the 17th in the Madelaine, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Abbé DUPRAY, the newly-appointed Bishop of Marseilles, officiated. Amongst the numerous distinguished persons who attended the service, were Marshal Vaillant, M Thouvenel, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count Persigny, Minister of the Interior; Count Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif; Marshal Magnan, Viscount de la Guerroniere, and others. The majority of the journals were represented. The Church was hung with black, relieved here and there by groups of Italian flags.

Judgment had been pronounced in the affairs of the secret political society headed by BLANQUI. BLANQUI has been condemned to four years' imprisonment, and interdiction of civil rights for five years afterwards. Other parties implicated were sentenced to shorter terms of imprisonment.

The weather was as favorable as it could be for the crops, and breadstuffs are falling in prices.

The Bourse on the 18th was flat, Rentes closing at 67 85.

The new Government Press law had been passed by the Legislature.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* telegraphs, under date of June 17, as follows: "At this moment the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France is an accomplished

fact. M. De Rayneval, who has charge of French affairs at Turin, was informed by a dispatch sent off last night, of this important resolution of his Government."

The Turin *Opinione* of the 17th says: "The diplomatic relations between France and Italy will shortly be resumed. It is asserted that M. De Lavalette will proceed to Turin as Minister of France, and that the Commander di Nigra will go to Paris in a similar quality."

The same journal says the Government had received a dispatch from Paris, announcing the recognition by France of the new Kingdom.

Advices from Naples of the 15th state that the towns of Saumarco and Bignano having risen in insurrection, were taken by assault by the Italian troops. Twenty of the inhabitants were shot for having burned alive four Piedmontese. Both towns were afterwards set on fire, and the inhabitants departed into the neighboring villages.

The *Journal Unita Italiana*, of Turin, had been seized for the publication of a Mazzinian article, entitled "The Pope and Religion."

The Pope was suffering from erysipelas.

Popular manifestations in favor of Victor Emanuel had taken place in the Alberti Theatre, Rome.

The address to the Emperor of Austria was being discussed in the Upper House of Hungary. The Emperor had promised to grant an amnesty to those persons committed for political crimes in Bohemia who should request His Majesty's pardon.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says: "Spain demands the solemn promise of Mexico to execute the treaties, before she entertains her proposition with regard to reparation, on account of the great differences with the Spanish Ambassador in Mexico."

A Madrid telegram of the 19th announces that Spain will preserve a strict neutrality in the civil war in America.

It is stated that a courier had reached Warsaw bearing the Imperial decrees granting reforms to Poland. These reforms are said to make satisfactory concessions to the country.

Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed President of the Commission intrusted with drawing up the new laws for Poland.

The Paris papers state that immediately after the departure of the French troops from Syria, disturbances broke out near Moncktarir, which were, however, speedily suppressed by Fuad Pasha. One Druse chief was executed. This example, it is added, intimidated the Druses, but fears of retaliation were entertained.

A Constantinople telegram of the 17th says: "Davad Effendi, an Armenian, and now Director-General of Telegraphs, will be the Governor of the Lebanon. The Sultan continues ill. A physician has been telegraphed for from Paris.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT AT THE SOUTH.

State of Affairs at New-Orleans—What Mr. Russell Saw and Tells.

New-Orleans, May 21.

Yesterday morning early I left Mobile in the steamer *Florida*, which arrived in the Lake of Pontchartrain late at night or early this morning. The voyage, if it can be called so, would have offered, in less exciting times, much that was interesting—certainly to a stranger a good deal that was novel, for our course lay inside a chain, almost interrupted, of reefs, covered with sand and pine trees, exceedingly narrow, so that the surf and waves of the ocean beyond could be seen rolling in foam through the foliage of the forest, or on the white beach, while the sea lake on which our steamer was speeding lay in a broad smooth sheet, just crisped by the breeze, between the outward barrier and the wooded shores of the mainland. Innumerable creeks, or "bayous," as they are called, pierce the gloom of these endless pines. Now and then a sail could be made out, stealing through the mazes of the marshy waters. If the mariner knows his course, he may find deep water in most of the channels from the outer sea into these inner waters, on which the people of the South will greatly depend for any coasting trade and supplies coastwise they may require, as well as for the safe retreat of their privateers. A few miles from Mobile the steamer, turning out of the bay, entered upon the series of these lakes through a narrow channel called Grant's Pass, which some enterprising person, not improbably of Scottish extraction, constructed for his own behoof by an ingenious watercut, and for the use of which, and of a little iron lighthouse that he has built close at hand, on the model of a pepper-caster, he charges toll on passing vessels. This island is scarcely three feet above the water; it is not over 20 yards broad and 150 yards long. A number of men were, however, busily engaged in throwing up the sand, the arms gleamed amid some tents pitched around the solitary wooden shed in the centre. A schooner lay at the wharf, laden with two guns and sandbags, and as we passed through the narrow channel several men in military uniform, who were on board, took their places in a boat which pushed off for them, and were conveyed to their tiny station, of which one shell would make a dustheap. The Mobelians are fortifying themselves as best they can, and seem, not unadvisedly, jealous of gunboats and small war steamers. On more than one outlying sandbank towards New-Orleans are they to be seen at work on other batteries, and they are busied in repairing as well as they can old Spanish and new United States works which had been abandoned, or which were never completed. The news has just been reported, indeed, that the batteries they were preparing on Ship Island have been destroyed and burnt by a vessel of war of the United States. For the whole day we saw only a few coasting craft and the return steamers from New-Orleans; but in the evening a large schooner, which sailed like a witch, and crammed with men, challenged my attention, and on looking at her through the glass I could make out reasons enough for desiring to avoid her if one was a quiet, short-handed, well-filled old merchantman. There could be no mistake about certain black objects on the deck. She lay as low as a yacht, and there were some 50 or 60 men in the waist and forecastle. On approaching New-Orleans there are some settlements rather than cities, although they are called by the latter title, visible on the right hand, embowered in woods and stretching along the beach. Such are the "Mississippi city," Pass Cagoula and Pass Christian, &c.—all resorts of the inhabitants of New-Orleans during the Summer heats and the epidemics which play such havoc with life from time to time. Seen from sea these huge hamlets look very picturesque. The detached villas, of every variety of architecture, are painted brightly and stand in gardens in the midst of magnolias and rhododendrons. Very long and slendier piers lead far into the sea before every door, and at the extremity of each there is a bathing box for the inmates. The general effect of one of these settlements, with its light domes and spires, long lines of whitewashed railings, and houses of every hue set in the dark green of the pines, is very pretty. The steamer touched at two of them. There was a motley group of colored people on the jetty, a few whites, of whom the males were nearly all in uniform; a few bales of goods were landed or put on board, and that was all one could see of the place. Our passengers never ceased talking politics all day, except when they were eating or drinking, for I regret to say they can continue to chew and to spit while they are engaged in political discussion. Some were rude provincials in uniform. One was an acquaintance from the far East, who had been a Lieutenant on board the *Minnesota*, and had resigned his commission in order to take service under the Confederate flag. The fiercest among them all was a thin little lady, who uttered certain energetic aspirations for the possession of portions of Mr. Lincoln's person, and who was kind enough to express intense satisfaction at the intelligence that there was small-pox among the garrison at Monroe. In the evening, a little difficulty occurred among some of the military gentlemen, during which one of the logicians drew a revolver and presented it at the head of the gentleman who was opposed to his peculiar views, but I am happy to say that an arrangement, to which I was an unwilling "party," for the row took place within a yard of me, was entered into for a fight to come off on shore in two days after they landed, which led to the postponement of immediate murder.

The entrance to Pontchartrain Lake is infamous for the abundance of its mosquitoes, and it was with no small satisfaction that we experienced a small tornado, a thunderstorm and a breeze of wind, which saved us from their fury. It is a dismal canal through a swamp. At daylight the vessel lay alongside a wharf surrounded by small boats and bathing stations. A railway shed receives us on shore, and a train is soon ready to start for the city, which is six miles distant. For a few hundred yards the line passes between wooden houses, used as restaurants, "restaurats," as they are called hereaway, kept by people with French names and using the French tongue; then the rail plunges through a swamp, dense as an Indian jungle, and with the overflowings of the Mississippi creeping in feeble shallow currents over the black mud. Presently the spires of the churches are seen rising above the underwood and rushes. Then we come out on a wide marshy plain, in which flocks of cattle, up to the belly in mud, are floundering to get at the rich herbage on the unbroken surface. Next comes a wide-spread suburb of exceedingly broad lanes, lined with small one-storied houses. The inhabitants are pale, lean, and sickly, and there is about the men a certain look, almost peculiar to the fishy fleshy populations of Levantine towns, which I cannot describe, but which exists all along the Mediterranean seaboard, and crops out here again. The drive through badly-paved streets enables us to see that there is an air of French civilization about New-Orleans. The streets are wisely adapted to the situation; they are not so wide as to permit the sun to have it all his own way from rising to setting. The shops are "magasins;" *cafés* abound. The colored population looks well dressed, and is going to mass or market in the early morning. The pavements are crowded with men in uniform, in which the taste of France is generally followed. The carriage stops at last, and rest comes gratefully after the stormy night, the mosquitoes, "the noise of the captains," (at the bar,) and the shouting.

May 22.

The prevalence of the war spirit here is in everything somewhat exaggerated by the fervor of Gallic origin, and the violence of popular opinion and the tyranny of the mass are as potent as in any place in the South. The great house of Brown Brothers, of Liverpool and New-York, has closed its business here, in consequence of the intimidation of the mob, or, as the phrase is, of the "citizens," who were "excited" by seeing that the firm had subscribed to the New-York fund, on its sudden resurrection after Fort Sumter had fallen. Some other houses are about to pursue the same course, all large business transactions are over for the season, and the migratory population which comes here to trade has taken wing much earlier than usual. But the streets are full of "Turcos" and "Zouaves" and "Chasseurs;" the tailors are busy night and day on uniforms; the walls are covered with placards for recruits, the seamstresses are sewing flags, the ladies are carding lint, and stitching cartridge bags. The newspapers are crowded with advertisements relating to the formation of new companies of Volunteers and the election of officers. There are Pickwick Rifles, Lafayette, Beauregard, Irish, German, Scotch, Italian, Spanish, Crescent, McMahon—innumerable—Rifle Volunteers of all names and nationalities, and the Meagher Rifles, indignant with "that valiant son of Mars" because he has drawn his sword for the North, have rebaptized themselves, and are going to seek glory under a more auspicious nomenclature. About New-Orleans I shall have more to say when I see more of it. At present it looks very like an outlying suburb of Chalons when the Grand Camp is at its highest military development, although the thermometer is rising gradually, and obliges one to know occasionally that it can be 95° in the shade already. In the course of my journeyings southward I have failed to find much evidence that there is any apprehension on the part of the planters of a servile insurrection, or that the slaves are taking much interest in the coming contest, or know what it is about. But I have my suspicions that all is not right; paragraphs meet the eye, and odd sentences strike the ear, and little facts here and there come to the knowledge which arouse curiosity and doubt. There is one stereotyped sentence which I am tired of: "Our negroes, Sir, are the happiest, the most contented, and the best off of any people in the world."

The violence and reiterancy of this formula cause one to inquire whether anything which demands such insistance is really in the condition predicated, and, for myself, I always say, "It may be so, but as yet I do not see the proof of it. The negroes do not look to be what you say they are." For the present, that is enough as to one's own opinions. Externally, the paragraphs which attract attention, and the acts of the authorities are inconsistent with the notion that the negroes are all very good, very happy, or at all contented, not to speak of their being in the superlative condition of enjoyment, and, as I only see them as yet in the most superficial way, and under the most favorable circumstances, it may be that when the cotton-picking season is at its height, and it lasts for several months, when the labor is continuous from sunrise to sunset, there is less reason to accept the assertions as so largely and generally true of the vast majority of the slaves. "There is an excellent gentleman over there," said a friend to me, "who gives his overseers a premium of $10 on the birth of every child on his plantation." "Why so?" "Oh, in order that the overseers may not work the women in the familyway overmuch." There is little use in this part of the world in making use of inferences. But where overseers do not get the premium it may be supposed they do work the pregnant women too much. Here are two paragraphs which do not look very well as they stand:

Those negroes who were taken with a sudden leaving on Sunday night last will save the country the expenses of their burial, if they keep dark from these parts. They and other of the 'broden' will not be permitted to express themselves quite so freely in regard to their braggadocio designs upon virtue in the absence of volunteers.—*Wilmington (Clintock County, Ohio) Watchman, (Republican.)*

Served Him Right.—One day last week some colored individual, living near South Plymouth, made a threat that, in case a civil war should occur, he would be one to ravish the wife of every Democrat, and to help murder their offspring and wash his hands in their blood. For this diabolical assertion he was hauled up before a committee of white citizens, who adjudged him forty stripes on his naked back. He was accordingly stripped, and the lashes were laid on with such a good will that blood flowed at the end of the castigation.—*Washington (Fayette County, Ohio) Register, (Neutral.)*

It is reported that the patrols are strengthened, and I could not help hearing a charming young lady say to another the other evening that "she would not be afraid to go back to the plantation, though Mrs. Brown Jones said she was afraid her negroes were after mischief."

There is a great scarcity of powder, which is one of the reasons perhaps why it has not yet been expended as largely as might be expected from the tone and temper on both sides. There is no sulphur in the States—nitre and charcoal abound. The sea is open to the North. There is no great overplus of money on either side. In Missouri, the interest on the State debt due in July will be used to procure arms for the State volunteers to carry on the war. The South is preparing for the struggle by sowing a most unusual quantity of grain, and in many fields corn and maize have been planted instead of cotton. "Stay laws," by which all inconveniences arising from the usual, dull, old-fashioned relations between debtor and creditor are avoided (at least by the debtor) have been adopted in most of the seceding States. How is it that the State Legislatures seem to be in the hands of the debtors, and not of the creditors?

There are some who cling to the idea that there will be no war after all, but no one believes that the South will ever go back of its own free will, and the only reason that can be given for those who hope rather than think that way, is to be found in the faith that the North will accept some mediation, and will let the South go in peace. But could there—can there be peace? The frontier question—the adjustment of various claims—the demands for indemnity, or for privileges or exemptions, in the present state of feeling, can have but one result. The task of mediation is sure to be as thankless as abortive. Assuredly the proffered service of England would, on one side at least, be received with something like insult. Nothing but adversity can teach these people its own most useful lessons. Material prosperity has puffed up the citizens to an unwholesome state. The tolls and sacrifices of the Old World have been taken by them as their birthright, and they have accepted the fruits of all that the science, genius, suffering, and trials of mankind in time past have wrought out, perfected, and won as their own peculiar inheritance, while they have ignorantly rejected the advice and scorned the lessons with which these were accompanied.

May 23.

The Congress at Montgomery, having sat with closed doors almost since it met, has now adjourned till July the 20th, when it will reassemble at Richmond, in Virginia, which is thus designated, for the time, capital of the Confederate States of America. Richmond, the principal city of the Old Dominion, is about one hundred miles in a straight line south by west of Washington. The rival capitals will thus be in very close proximity by rail and by steam, by land and by water. The movement is significant. It will tend to hasten a collision between the forces which are collected on the opposite sides of the Potomac. Hitherto Mr. Jefferson Davis has not evinced all the sagacity and energy, in a military sense, which he is said to possess. It was bad strategy to menace Washington before he could act. His Secretary of War, Mr. Walker, many weeks ago, in a public speech, announced the intention of marching upon the capital. If it was meant to do so, the blow should have been struck silently. If it was not intended to seize upon Washington, the threat had a very disastrous effect on the South, as it excited the North to immediate action, and caused Gen. Scott to concentrate his troops on points which present many advantages in the face of any operations which may be considered necessary along the lines, either of defence or attack. The movement against the Norfolk Navy-yard strengthened Fortress Monroe, and the Potomac and Chesapeake were secured to the United States. The fortified ports held by the Virginians and the Confederate troops are not of much value, as the streams are commanded by the enemy's steamers; and Gen. Scott has shown that he has not outlived neither his reputation or his vigor by the steps at once wise and rapid, he has taken to curb the malcontents in Maryland, and to open his communications through the city of Baltimore. Although immense levies of men may be got together on both sides for purposes of local defence or for State operations, it seems to me that it will be very difficult to move these masses in regular armies. The men are not disposed for regular lengthened service, and there is an utter want of field-trains, equipment, and commissariat, which cannot be made good in a day, a week, or a month.

The bill passed by the Montgomery Congress entitled "An Act to Raise an Additional Military Force to serve during the War," is, in fact, a measure to put in the hands of the Government the control of irregular bodies of men, and to bind them to regular military service. With all their zeal, the people of the South will not enlist. They detest the recruiting sergeant, and Mr. Davis knows enough of war to feel hesitation in trusting himself in the field to volunteers. The bill authorizes Mr. Davis to accept volunteers who may offer their services, without regard to the place of enlistment, "to serve during the war unless sooner discharged." They may be accepted in companies, but Mr. Davis is to organize them into squadrons, battalions, or regiments, and the appointment of field and staff officers is reserved especially to him. The company officers are to be elected by the men of the company, but here again Mr. Davis reserves to himself the right of *veto*, and will only commission those officers whose election he approves.

The absence of cavalry and the deficiency of artillery may prevent either side obtaining any very decisive results in one engagement, but no doubt there will be great loss whenever these large masses of men are fairly opposed to each other in the field. Of the character of the Northern regiments I can say nothing from actual observation, nor have I yet seen in any place such a considerable number of the troops of the Confederate States moving together as would justify me in expressing any opinion with regard to their capacity for organized movements such as regular troops in Europe are expected to perform. An intelligent and trustworthy observer, taking one of the New-York State Militia regiments as a fair specimen of the battalions which will fight for the United States, gives an account of them which leads me to the conclusion that such regiments are much superior when furnished by the country districts to those raised in the towns and cities. It appears, in this case at least, that the members of the regular militia companies in general send substitutes to the ranks. Ten of these companies form the regiment, and, in nearly every instance, they have been doubled in strength by volunteers. Their drill is exceedingly incomplete, and in forming the companies there is a tendency for the different nationalities to keep themselves together. In the regiment in question the rank and file often consist of quarry-men, mechanics, and canal boatmen, mountaineers from the Catskill, bark peelers and timber cutters—ungainly, square-built, powerful fellows, with a Dutch tenacity of purpose, crossed with an English indifference to danger. There is no drunkenness and no desertion among them. The officers are almost as ignorant of military training as their men. The Colonel, for instance, is the son of a rich man in his district, well educated, and a man of travel. Another officer is a shipmaster. A third is an artist; others are merchants and lawyers, and they are all busy studying *Hardee's Tactics*, the best book for infantry drill in the United States. The men have come out to fight for what they consider the cause of the country, and are said to have no particular hatred of the South or of its inhabitants, though they think they are "a darned deal too high and mighty, and require to be wiped down considerably." They have no notion as to the length of time for which their services will be required, and I am assured that not one of them has asked what his pay is to be.

Reverting to Montgomery, one may say without offence that its claims to be the capital of a Republic which asserts that it is the richest and believes that it will be the strongest in the world, are not by any means evident to a stranger. Its central position, which has reference rather to a map than to the hard face of matter, procured for it a distinction to which it had no other claim. The accommodations which suited the modest wants of a State Legislature, vanished or were transmuted into barbarous inconveniences by the pressure of a Central Government, with its offices, its departments, and the vast crowd of applicants which flocked thither to pick up such crumbs of comfort as could be spared from the Executive table. Never shall I forget the dismay of myself and of the friends who were traveling with me, on our arrival at the Exchange Hotel under circumstances with some of which you are already acquainted. With us were men of high position, members of Congress, Senators, ex Governors, and Gen. Beauregard himself. But to no one was greater accommodation extended than could be furnished by a room held, under a sort of ryot-waree tenure, in common with a community of strangers. My room was shown to me. It contained four large four-post beds, a ricketty table, and some chairs of infirm purpose and fundamental unsoundness. The floor was carpetless, covered with litter of paper and ends of cigars, and stained with tobacco juice. The broken glass of the window afforded no ungrateful means of ventilation. One gentleman sat in his shirt-sleeves at the table reading the account of the marshaling of the Highlanders at Edinburgh in the Abbotsford edition of Sir Walter Scott; another who had been wearied, apparently, by writing numerous applications to the Government for some military post of which rough copies lay scattered around, came in, after refreshing himself at the bar, and occupied one of the beds, which, by the bye, were ominously provided with two pillows apiece. Supper there was none for us in the house, but a search in an outlying street enabled us to discover a restaurant, where roasted squirrels and baked opposoums figured as luxuries in the bill of fare. On our return we found that due preparation had been made in the apartment by the addition of three mattresses on the floor. The beds were occupied by unknown statesmen and warriors, and we all slumbered and snored in friendly concert till morning. Gentlemen in the South complain that strangers judge of them by their hotels, but it is a very natural standard for strangers to adopt, and in respect to Montgomery it is almost the only one that a gentleman can conveniently use, for if the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity are not maligned, there is an absence of the hospitable spirit which the South lays claim to as one of its animating principles, and a little bird whispered to me that, from Mr. Jefferson Davis down to the least distinguished member of his Government, there was reason to observe that the usual attention and civilities offered by residents to illustrious strangers had been "conspicuous for their absence." The fact is, that the small planters, who constitute the majority of the land-owners are not in a position to act the Amphytrion, and that the inhabitants of the district can scarcely aspire to be considered what we would call gentry in England, but are a frugal, simple, hog and hominy living people, fond of hard work, and, occasionally, of hard drinking.

New-Orleans, May 24.

It is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means as irresistible as those by which Poland was subjugated. The South will fall, if at all, as a nation prostrate at the feet of a victorious enemy. There is no doubt of the unanimity of the people. If words mean anything, they are animated by only one sentiment, and they will resist the North as long as they can command a man or a dollar. There is nothing of a sectional character in this disposition of the South. In every State there is only one voice audible. Hereafter, indeed, State jealousies may work their own way. Whatever may be the result, unless the men are the merest braggarts—and they do not look like it—they will fight to the last before they give in, and their confidence in their resources is only equaled by their determination to test them to the utmost. There is a noisy vociferation about their declarations of implicit trust and reliance on their slaves which makes one think they do "protest too much," and it remains to be seen whether the slaves really will remain fathful to their masters should the Abolition army ever come among them as an armed propaganda. One thing is obvious here. A large number of men who might be usefully employed in the ranks are idling about the streets. The military enthusiasm is in proportion to the property interest of the various classes of the people, and the very boast that so many rich men are serving in the ranks is a significant proof either of the want of a substratum, or of the absence of great devotion to the cause in any such layer of white people as may underlie the great slaveholding, mercantile, and planting oligarchy. The whole State of Louisiana contains about 50,000 men liable to serve when called on. Of that number only 15,000 are enrolled and under arms in any shape whatever; and if one is to judge of the state of affairs by the advertisements which appear from the Adjutant-General's office, there was some difficulty in procuring the 3,000 men—mere 3,000 volunteers—"to serve during the war," who are required by the Confederate Government. There is plenty of "prave 'ords," and if fierce writing and talking could do work, the armies on both sides would have been killed and eaten long ago. It is found out that "the lives of the citizens" at Pensacola are too valuable to be destroyed in attacking Pickens. A storm that shall drive away the ships, a plague, yellow fever, mosquitoes, rattlesnakes, small pox—any of these agencies is looked to with confidence to do the work of shot, shell and bayonet. Our American "brethren in arms" have yet to learn that great law in military cookery, that "if they want to make omelets they must break eggs." The "moral suasion" of the lasso, of head-shaving, ducking, kicking and such processes, are, I suspect, used not unfrequently to stimulate volunteers; and the extent to which the acts of the recruiting officer are somewhat aided by the arm of the law, and the force of the policeman and the magistrate, may be seen from paragraphs in the mornnig papers now and then, to the effect that certain gentlemen of Milesian extraction, who might have been engaged in pugilistic pursuits, were discharged from custody unpunished on condition that they enlisted for the war. With the peculiar views entertained of freedom of opinion and action by large classes of people on this Continent, such a mode of obtaining volunteers is very natural, but resort to it evinces a want of zeal on the part of some of the 50,000 who are on the rolls; and, from all I can hear—and I have asked numerous persons likely to be acquainted with the subject—there are not more than those 15,000 men of whom I have spoken in all the State under arms, or in training, of whom a considerable proportion will be needed for garrison and coast defence duties. It may be that the Northern States and Northern sentiments are as violent as those of the South, but I see some evidences to the contrary. For instance, in New-York ladies and gentlemen from the South are permitted to live at their favorite hotel without molestation, and one hotel-keeper at Saratoga Springs advertises openly for the custom of his Southern patrons. In no city of the South which I have visited would a party of Northern people be permitted to remain for an hour if the 'citizens' were aware of their presence. It is laughable to hear men speaking of the "unanimity" of the South. Just look at the peculiar means by which unanimity is enforced and secured! This is an extract from a New-Orleans paper:

"Charges of Abolitionism.—Mayor Monroe has disposed of some of the cases brought before him on charges of this kind by sending the accused to the Workhouse.

A Mexican named Bernard Cruz, born in Tampico, and living here with an Irish wife, was brought before the Mayor this morning, charged with uttering Abolition sentiments. After a full investigation it was found from the utterance of his incendiary language that Cruz's education was not yet perfect in Southern classics, and his Honor therefore directed that he be sent for six months to the Humane Institution for the Amelioration of the Condition of Northern Barbarians and Abolition Fanatics, presided over by Professor Henry Mitchell, keeper of the Workhouse, who will put him through a course of study on Southern ethics and institutions.

The testimony before him on Saturday, however, in the case of a man named David O'Keefe, was such as to induce him to commit the accused for trial before the Criminal Court. One of the witnesses testified positively that she heard him make his children shout for Lincoln; another, that the accused had said 'I am an Abolitionist,' &c. The witnesses, neighbors of the accused, gave their evidence reluctantly, saying they had warned him of the folly and danger of his conduct. O'Keefe says he has been a United States' soldier, and came here from St Louis and Kansas.

John White was arraigned before Recorder Emerson on Saturday, for uttering incendiary language while traveling in the baggage car of the New-Orleans, Ohio and Great Western Railroad, intimating that the decapitator of Jefferson Davis would get $10,000 for his trouble, and the last man of us would be whipped like dogs by the Lincolnites. He was held under bonds of $500 to answer the charge on the 8th of June.

Nicholas Gento, charged with declaring himself an Abolitionist, and acting very much like he was one by harboring a runaway slave, was sent to prison, in default of bail, to await examination before the Recorder."

Such is "freedom of speech" in Louisiane! But in Texas the machinery for the production of "unanimity" is less complicated, and there are no insulting legal formalities connected with the working of the simple appliances which a primitive agricultural people have devised for their own purposes. Hear the Texan correspondent of one of the journals of this city on the subject. "It is to us astonishing," he says,—

"That such unmitigated lies as those Northern papers disseminate of anarchy and disorder here in Texas, dissension among ourselves, and especially from our German, &c., population, with dangers and anxieties from the fear of insurrection among the negroes, &c., should be deemed anywhere South worthy of a moment's thought. It is surely notorious enough that in no part of the South are Abolitionists or other disturbers of the public peace so very unsafe as in Texas. The *lasso* is so *very* convenient!"

Here is an excellent method of preventing dissension described by a stroke of the pen; and, as such an ingenious people are not likely to lose sight of the uses of a revolution in developing peculiar principles to their own advantage, repudiation of debts to the North has been proclaimed and acted on. One gentleman has found it convenient to inform Major Anderson that he does not intend to meet certain bills which he had given the Major for some slaves. Another declares he won't pay anybody at all, as he has discovered it is immoral, and contrary to the law of nations, to do so. A third feels himself bound to obey the commands of the Governor of his State, who has ordered that debts due to the North shall not be liquidated. As a *naive* specimen of the way in which the whole case is treated, take this article and the correspondence of "one of the most prominent mercantile houses of New-Orleans:—

SOUTHERN DEBTS TO THE NORTH.

"The Cincinnati *Gazette* copies the following paragraph from the New-York *Evening Post*:

'Bad Faith.—The bad faith of the Southern merchants in their transactions with their Northern correspondents is becoming more evident daily. We have heard of several recent cases where parties in this city, retired from active business, have, nevertheless, stepped forward to protect the credit of their Southern friends. They are now coolly informed that they cannot be reimbursed for these advances until the war is over. We know of a retired merchant who in this way has lost $100,000.'

The same here. Men who have done most for the South are the chief sufferers. Debts are coolly repudiated by Southern merchants, who have heretofore enjoyed a first-class reputation. Men who have grown rich upon the trade furnished by the West are among the first to pocket the money of their correspondents, asking, with all the impudence and assurance of a highwayman, 'What are you going to do about it?' There is honor among thieves, it is said, but there is not a spark of honor among those repudiating merchants. People who have aided and trusted them to the last moment are the greatest losers. There is a future, however. This war will be over, and the Southern merchants will desire a resumption of their connections with the West. As the repudiators—such as Goodrich & Co., of New-Orleans—will be spurned, there will be a grand opening for honest men.

There are many honorable exceptions in the South, but dishonesty is the rule. The latter is but the development of latent rascality. The rebellion has afforded a pretext merely for the swindling operations. The parties previously acted honestly, only because that was the best policy. The sifting process that may now be conducted will be of advantage to Northern merchants in the future. The present losses will be fully made up by subsequent gains."

We have been requested to copy the following reply to this tirade from one of our most prominent mercantile houses, Messrs. Goodrich & Co.:

New-Orleans, May 24, 1861.

Cincinnati Gazette: We were handed, through a friend of ours, your issue of the 18th inst., and attention directed to an article contained therein, in which you are pleased to particularize us out of a large number of highly respectable merchants of this and other Southern cities as repudiators, swindlers, and other epithets, better suited to the mouths of the Wilson Regiment of New-York than from a once respectable sheet, but now has sunk so low in the depths of niggerdom that it would take all the soap in Porkopolis and the Ohio River to cleanse it from its foul pollution.

We are greatly indebted to you for using our name in the above article, as we deem it the best card you could publish for us, and may add greatly to our business relations in the Confederate States, which will enable us in the end to pay our indebtedness to those who propose cutting our throats, destroying our property, stealing our negroes and starving our wives and children, to pay such men in times of war. You may term it rascally, but we beg leave to call it patriotism. Give the sinews of war to your enemies have ever been considered as treason.—*Kent.*

Now for "repudiating." We have never, nor do we ever expect to repudiate any debt owing by our firm. But this much we will say: Never will we pay a debt due by us to a man, or any company of men, who is a known Black Republican, and marching in battle array to invade our homes and firesides, until every such person shall be driven back, and their polluted footsteps shall, now on our once happy soil, be entirely obliterated.

We have been in business in this city for 50 years; have passed through every crisis with our name untarnished, or credit impaired, and would at present sacrifice all we have made, were it necessary, to sustain our credit in the Confederacy, but care nothing for the opinions of such as are open and avowed enemies. We are sufficiently known in this city not to require the endorsement of the *Cincinnatti Gazeete*, or any such sheet, for a character.

The day is coming, and not far distant, when there will be an awful reckoning, and we are willing and determined to stand by our Confederate flag, sink or swim, and would like to meet some of the *Gazette's* editors *vis à-vis* on the field of blood, and see who would be the first to flinch.

Our senior partner has already contributed one donkey this year to your population, and she is anxious to return, but we have a few more left which you can have, provided you will come and take them yourselves.

We have said more than we intended, and hope you will give this a place in your paper.

GOODRICH AND CO.

There is some little soreness felt here about the use of the word "repudiation," and it will do the hearts of some people good, and will carry comfort to the ghost of Rev. Sydney Smith, if it can hear the tidings, to know I have been assured, over and over again, by eminent mercantile people and statesmen, that there is "a general desire" on the part of the repudiating States to pay their bonds, and that no doubt, at some future period, not very clearly ascertainable or plainly indicated, that general desire will cause some active steps to be taken to satisfy its intensity, of a character very unexpected, and very gratifying to those interested. The tariff of the Southern Confederation has just been promulgated, and I send herewith a copy of the rates. Simultaneously, however, with this document, the United States steam frigates *Brooklyn* and *Niagara* have made their appearance off the *Pass à l'Outre*, and the Mississippi is closed, and with it the port of New-Orleans. The steam-tugs refuse to tow out vessels for fear of capture, and British ships are in jeopardy.

May 25.

A visit to the camp at Tangipao, about fifty miles from New-Orleans, gave an occasion for obtaining a clearer view of the internal military condition of those forces of which one reads so much and sees so little than any other way. Major-Gen. Lewis, of the State Militia, and staff, and Gen. Labuzzan, a Creole officer, attended by Major Ranney, President of the New-Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railway, and by many officers in uniform, started with that purpose at 4:30 this evening, in a railway carriage carefully and comfortably fitted for their reception. The militia of Louisiana has not been called out for many years, and its officers have no military experience, and the men have no drill or discipline.

Emerging from the swampy suburbs, we soon pass between white clover pastures, which we are told invariably salivate the herds of small but plump cattle browsing upon them. Soon cornfields, "in tassel," alternate with long narrow rows of growing sugar-cane, which, though scarcely a fourth of the height of the maize, will soon overshadow it; and the cane-staulks grow up so densely together, that nothing larger than a rattle-snake can pass between them.

From Kennersville, an ancient sugar plantation cut up into "town lots," our first halt, ten miles out, we shoot through a cypress swamp, the primitive forest of this region, and note a greater effluence of Spanish moss than in the woods of Georgia or Carolina. There it hung, like a hermit's beard, from the pensile branch. Here, to one who should venture to thread the snake and alligator haunted mazes of the jungle, its matted profusion must resemble clusters of stalactites pendant from the roof of some vast cavern; for the gloom of an endless night appears to pervade the deeper recesses, at the entrance of which stand, like outlying skeleton pickets, the unfelled and leafless patriarces of the clearing, that, for a breadth of perhaps fifty yards on either side, seems to have furnished the road with its sleepers.

The gray swamp yields to an open savanna, beyond which, upon the left, a straggling line of sparse trees skirts the left bank of the Mississippi, and soon after, the broad expanse of Lake Pontchartrain appears within gunshot of our right, only separated from the road by 100 yards or more of rush-covered prairie, which seems but a feeble barrier against the caprices of so extensive a sheet of water subject to the influences of wind and tide. In fact, ruined shanties and outhouses, fields laid waste, and prostrate fences remain evidences of the ravages of the "Wash" which a year ago inundated and rendered the railroad impassable save for boats. The down-train's first notice of the disaster was the presence of a two-story frame building, which the waves had transported to the road, and its passengers, detained a couple of days in what now strikes us as a most grateful combination of timber-skirted meadow and lake scenery, were rendered insensible to its beauties by the torments of hungry mosquitoes. Had its engineers given the road but 18 inches more elevation its patrons would have been spared this suffering, and its stockholders might have rejoiced in a dividend. Many of the settlers have abandoned their improvements. Others, chiefly what are here called Dutchmen, have resumed their tillage with unabated zeal, and large fields of cabbages, one of them embracing not less than 60 acres, testify to their energy.

Again through miles of cypress swamps the train passes on to what is called the "trembling prarie," where the sleepers are laid upon a tressel-work of heavier logs, so that the rails are raised by "cribs" of timber nearly a yard above the morass. Three species of rail, one of them as large as a curlew, and the Summer duck seem the chief occupants of the marsh, but white cranes and brown bitterns take the alarm, and falcons and long-tailed "blackbirds" sail in the distance.

Towards sunset a halt took place upon the long bridge that divides Lake Maurepas, a picturesque sheet of water which blends with the horizon on our left, from Pass Manshac, an arm of Lake Pontchartrain, which disappears in the forest on our right. Half a dozen wherries and a small fishing-smack are moored in front of a ricketty cabin, crowded by the jungle to the margin of the cove. It is the first token of a settlement that has occurred for miles, and when we have sufficiently admired the scene, rendered picturesque in the sunset by the dense copse, the water and the bright colors of the boats at rest upon it, a commotion at the head of the train arises from the unexpected arrival upon the "switch" of a long string of cars filled with half a regiment of volunteers, who had been enlisted for 12 months' service, and now refused to be mustered in for the war, as required by the recent enactment of the Montgomery Congress. The new-comers are at length safely lodged on the "turn off," and our train continues its journey. As we pass the row of cars, most of them freight wagons, we are hailed with shouts and yells in every key by the disbanded volunteers, who seem a youngish, poorly clad, and undersized lot, though noisy as a street mob.

After Maunshae the road begins to creep up towards *terra firma*, and before nightfall there was a change from cypresses and swamp laurels to pines and beeches, and we inhale the purer atmosphere of dry land with an occasional whiff of resinous fragrance, that dispels the fever-tainted suggestions of the swamps below. There we only breathed to live. Here we seem to live to breathe. The rise of the road is a grade of but a foot to the mile, and yet at the camp an elevation of not more than 80 feet in as many miles suffices to establish all the climate difference between the malarious marshes and a much higher mountain region.

But during our journey the hampers have not been neglected. The younger members of the party astonish the night owls with patriotic songs, chiefly French, and the French chiefly with the "Marseillaise," which, however inappropriate as the slogan of the Confederate States, they persist in quavering, forgetful perhaps that not three-quarters of a century ago Toussant L'Ouverture caught the words and air from his masters, and awoke the lugubrious notes of insurrection.

Towards 9 P.M. the special car rests in the woods, and is flanked on one side by the tents and watch-fires of a small encampment, chiefly of navy and cotton-handling Milesian Volunteers, called "the Tigers," from their prehensile powers and predatory habits. A guard is stationed around the car; a couple of Ethiopians who have attended us from town are left to answer the query, *quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* and we make our way to the hotel, which looms up in the moonlight in a two-storied dignity. Here, alas! there have been no preparations made to sleep or feed us. The scapegoat "nobody" announced our coming. Some of the guests are club men, used to the small hours, who engage a room, a table, half a-dozen chairs, and a brace of bottles to serve as candlesticks. They have brought stearide and pasteboards with them, and are soon deep in the finesses of "Euchre." We quietly stroll back to the car, our only hope of sherter. At the entrance we are challenged by a sentry, apparently ignorant that he has a percussion cap on his brown rifle, which he levels at us cocked. From this unpleasant vision of an armed and reckless Tiger rampant we are relieved by one of the dusky squires, who assures the sentry that we are "all right" and proceeds to turn over a seat and arrange what might be called a sedan-chair bed, in which we prepare to make a night of it. Our party is soon joined by others in quest of repose, and in half an hour breathings, some of them so deep as to appear subterranean, indicate that all have attained their object—like Manfred's—forgetfulness.

An early breakfast of rashers and eggs was prepared at the *table d'hôte*, which we were told would be replenished half-hourly until noon, when a respite of an hour was allowed to the "help" in which to make ready a dinner, to be served in the same progression.

Through a shady dingle a winding path led to the camp, and, after trudging a pleasant half mile, a bridge of boards, resting on a couple of trees laid across a pool, was passed, and, above a slight embankment, tents and soldiery are reaveled upon a "clearing" of some thirty acres, in the midst of a pine forest. Turning to the left we reach a double row of tents, only distinguishable from the rest by their "fly roofs" and boarded floors, and, in the centre, halt opposite to one which a poster of capitals, on a planed deal, marks as "Head-quarters." Maj.-Gen. Tracy commands the camp. The white tents crouching close to the shade of the pines, the parade alive with groups and colors as various as those of Joseph's coat, arms stacked here and there, and occasionally the march of a double file in green, in gray, or in mazarine blue, up an alley from the interior of the wood, to be dismissed in the open, resembles a militia muster, or a holiday experiment at soldiering, rather than the dark shadow of forthcoming battle. The cordon of sentinels suffer no volunteer to leave the precincts of the camp, even to bathe, without a pass or the word. There are neither wagons nor ambulances, and the men ard rolling in barrels of bacon and bread and shouldering bags of pulse,—good picnic practice and campaigning gymnastics in fair weather.

The arms of these volunteers are the old United States' smooth-bore musket, altered from flint to percussion, with bayonet,—a heavy and obsolete copy of Brown Bess in bright barrels. All are in creditable order. Most of them have never been used, even to fire a parade volley, for powder is scarce in the Confederate States, and must not be wasted. Except in their material, the shoes of the troops are as varied as their clothing. None have as yet been served out, and each still wears the boots, the brogans, the patent-leathers, or the Oxford ties in which he enlisted. The tents have mostly no other floor, than the earth, and that rarely swept, while blankets, boxes, and utensils are stowed in corners with a disregard of symmetry that would drive a martinet mad. Camp stools are rare and tables invisible, save here and there in an officer's tent. Still the men look well, and, we are told, would, doubtless, present a more cheerful appearance but for some little demoralization occasioned by discontent at the repeated changes in the organic structure of the regiments, arising from misapprehensions between the State and Federal authorities, as well as from some favoritism towards certain officers, effected by political wire-pulling in the governing councils. The system of electing officers by ballot has made the camp as thoroughly a political arena as the poll districts in New-Orleans before an election, and thus many heroes, seemingly ambitious of apaulettes, are in reality only "laying pipes" for the attainment of civil power or distinction after the war.

The volunteers we met at Maunshae the previous evening had been enlisted by the State to serve for twelve months, and had refused to extend their engagement for the war—a condition now made procedent at Montgomery to their being mustered into the army of the Confederate States. Another company, a majority of whom persist in the same refusal, ware disbanded while we were patroling the camp, and an officer told one of the porty he had suffered a loss of 600 volunteers by this disintegrating process within the last twenty-four hours. Some of these country companies were skilled in the use of the rifle, and most of them had made pecuniary sacrifices in the way of time, journeys and equipments. Our informant deplored this reduction of volunteer numbers, as tending to engender disaffection in the parishes to which they will return, and comfort when known to the Abolitionists of the North. He added that the war will not perhaps last a twelve month, and if unhappily prolonged beyond that period the probabilities are in favor of the short-term recruits willingly consenting to a reënlistment.

The encampment of the "Perrit Guards" was worthy of a visit. Here was a company of *professional gamblers*, 112 strong, recruited for the war in a moment of banter by one of the patriarchs of the fraternity, who, upon hearing at the St. Charles Hotel one evening that the vanity or or the patriotism of a citizea not famed for liberality had endowed with $1,000 a company which was to bear his name, excleimed that "he would give $1,500 to any one who should be fool enough to form a company and call it after him. In less than an hour after the utterance of this caprice, Mr. Perrit was waited upon by 56 "professianals," who had enrolled their names as the "Perrit Guards," and unhesitatingly produced from his wallet the sum so sportively pledged. The Guards are uniformed in Mazarin blue flannel with red facings, and the captain, a youngish-looking fellow, with a hawk's eye, who has seen service with Scott in Mexico and Walker in Nicaragua, informed us that there is not a pair of shoes in the company that cost less than $6, and that no money has been spared to perfect their other appointments. A sack of ice and half a dozen silver goblets enforced his invitation "to take a drink at his quarters," and we were served by an African in uniform, who afterwards offered us cigars received by the last Havannah steamer. Looking at the sable attendant, one of the party observes that if these "experts of fortune win the present fight, it will be a case of *couleur gagne*."

It would be difficult to find in the same number of men taken at hazard greater diversities of age, stature and physiognomy; but in keenness of eye and imperturbability of demeanor they exhibit a family likeness, and there is not an unintelligent face in the company. The gamblers, or, as they are termed, the "sports," of the United States have an air of higher breeding and education than the dice-throwers and card-turners of Ascot or Newmarket—nay, they may be considered the Anglo-Saxon equals, minus the title, of those *dames damnées* of the continental nobility who are styled Greeks by their Parisian victims. They are the Pariahs of American civilization, who are, nevertheless, in daily and familiar intercourse with their patrons, and not restricted, as in England, to a betting-ring toleration by the higher orders. The Guards are the model company of Camp Moore, and I should have felt disposed to admire the spirit of gallantry with which they have volunteered in this war as a purification by fire of their maculated lives, were it not hinted that the "Oglethorpe Guards" and more than one other company of volunteers are youths of large private fortunes, and that in the secession, as in the Mexican war, these patriots will doubtless pursue their old calling with as much profit as they may their new one with valor.

From the Lower Camp we wind through tents which diminish in neatness and cleanliness as we advance deeper, to the Upper Division, which is styled "Camp Tracy," a newer formation, whose brooms have been employed with corresponding success. The adjutant's report for the day sums up 1,073 rank and file, and but two on the sick list. On a platform, a desk beneath the shade of the grove holds a Bible and Prayer-book, that await the arrival at 10 o'clock of the Methodist preacher who is to perform Divince service. The green uniforms of the "Hiberian Guards," and the gray and light blue dress of other companies, ap-

pertain to a better appointed sort of men than in the Lower Division.

There may be 2,000 men in Camp Moore—not more, and yet every authority gives us a different figure. The lowest estimate acknowledged for the two camps is 3,500 men, and the *Picayune* and other New-Orleans papers still speak in glowing terms of the 5,000 heroes assembled at Tangipao. Although the muster there presents a tolerable show of ball stoppers, it would require months of discipline to enable them to pass for soldiers even at the North; and besides that, Gen. TRACY has never had other experience than in militia duty, there is not, I think, a single West Point officer in his whole command. The only hope of shaping such raw material to the purposes of war would naturally be by the admixture of a proper allowance of military experience, and until those possessing it shall be awarded to Camp Moore, we must sigh over the delusion which pictures its denizens to the good people of New-Orleans as "fellows ready for the fray."

While the hampers are being ransacked, an express locomotive arrives from town with dispatches for General TRACY, who exclaims when reading them, "Always too late!" from which expression it is inferred that orders have been received to accept the just disbanded volunteers. The locomotive was hitched to the car, and drew it back to the city. Our car was built in Massachusetts, the engine in Philadelphia, and the magnifier of its lamp in Cincinnati. What will the South do for such articles in future?

MAY 26.

In the evening, as I was sitting in the house of a gentleman in the city, it was related as a topic of conversation that a very respectable citizen, named BIBB, had had a difficulty with three gentlemen, who insisted on his reading out the news for them from his paper as he went to market in the early morning. Mr. BIBB had a revolver "casually" in his pocket, and he shot one citizen dead on the spot, and wounded the other two severely, if not mortally. "Great sympathy," I am told, "is felt for Mr. BIBB." There has been a skirmish somewhere on the Potomac, but BIBB has done more business "on his own hook" than any of the belligerents up to this date; and, though I can scarcely say I sympathize with him, far be it from me to say that I do not respect him.

One curious result of the civil war, in its effects on the South, will probably extend itself as the conflict continues—I mean the refusal of employers to pay their workmen, on the ground of inability. The natural consequence is much distress and misery. The English Consul is harrassed by applications for assistance from mechanics and skilled laborers, who are in a state bordering on destitution and starvation. They desire nothing better than to leave the country and return to their homes. All business, except tailoring for soldiering and cognate labors, are suspended. Money is not to be had. Bills on New-York are worth little more than the paper, and the exchange against London is enormous—18 per cent. discount from the par value of the gold in bank, good draughts on England having been negotiated yesterday at 92 per cent. One house has been compelled to accept 4 per cent. on a draught on the North, where the rate was usually ¼ per cent. to ½ per cent. There is some fear that the police force will be completely broken up, and the imagination refuses to guess at the result. The city schools will probably be closed; altogether, things do not look well at New-Orleans. When all their present difficulties are over, a struggle between the mob and rhe oligarchy, or those who have no property and those who have, is inevitable; for one of the first acts of the Legislature will propably be directed to establish some sort of qualification for the right of suffrage, relying on the force which will be at their disposal on the close of the war. As at New-York, so at New-Orleans, universal suffrage is denounced as a curse, as corruption legalized, confiscation organized. As I sat in a well-furnished club room last night, listening to a most respectable, well-educated, intelligent gentleman descanting on the practices of "the Thugs"—an organized band who coolly and deliberately committed murder for the purpose of intimidating Irish and German voters, and were onty put down by a Vigilance Committeee, of which he was a member—I had almost to pinch myself to see that I was not the victim of a horrid nightmare.

MONDAY, May 27.

The Washington artillery went off to-day to the wars—*quo fas et gloria ducunt*; but I saw a good many of them in the streets after the body had departed—spirits who were disembodied. Their uniform is very becoming, not unlike that of our own foot artillery, and they have one battery of guns in good order. I looked in vain for any account of Mr. BIBB'S little affair yesterday in the papers. Perhaps, as he is so very respectable, there will not be any reference to it at all. Indeed, in some conversation on the subject last night, it was admitted that when men are very rich they might find judges and jurymen as tender as Danae, and policemen as permeable as the walls of her dungeon. The whole question now is "what will be done with the blockade?" The Confederate authorities are acting with a high hand. An American vessel, the *Ariel*, which had cleared out of port with British subjects on board, has been overtaken, captured, and her crew have been put in prison. The ground is that she is owned in main by Black Republicans. The British subjects have received protection from the Consul. Prizes have been made within a league of shore, and in one instance, when the captain protested, his ship was taken out to sea, and was then recaptured formally. I went round to several merchants to day; they were all gloomy and fierce. In fact, the blockade of Mobile is announced, and that of New-Orleans has commenced, and men-of-war have been reported off the Pas-à-Poutre. The South is beginning to feel that it is being bottled up all fermenting and frothing, and is somewhat surprised and angry at the natural results of its own acts, or, at least, of the proceedings which have brought about a state of war. Mr. SLIDELL did not seem to be at all contented with the telegrams from the North, and confessed that "if they had been received by way of Montgomery he should be alarmed." The names of persons liable for military service have been taken down in several districts, and British subjects have been included. Several applications have been made to Mr. MURE, the Consul, to interfere in behalf of men who, having enlisted, are now under orders to march, and who must leave their families destitute if they go away; but he has, of course, no power to exercise any influence in such cases. The English journals to the 4th of May have arrived here to-day. It is curious to see how quaint in their absurdity the telegrams become when they have reached the age of three weeks. I am in the hapless position of knowing, without being able to remedy, the evils from this source, for there is no means of sending through to New-York political information of any sort by telegraph. The electric fluid may be the means of blasting and blighting many reputations, as there can be no doubt the revelations which the Government at Washington will be able to obtain through the files of the dispatches it has seized at the various offices will compromise some whose views have recently undergone remarkable changes. It is a hint which may not be lost on Governments in Europe when it is desirable to know friends and foes hereafter, and despotic rulers will not be slow to take a hint from "the land of liberty."

Orders have been issued by the Governor to the tow-boats to take out the English vessels by the south-west passage, and it is probable they will all get through without any interruption on the part of the blockading force. It may be imagined that the owners and consignees of cargoes from England, China and India, which are on their way here, are not at all easy in their minds. Two of the Washington Artillery died in the train on their way to that undefinable region called "the seat of war."

MAY 28.

The Southern States have already received the assistance of several thousands of savages, or red men, and "the warriors" are actually engaged in pursuing the United States' troops in Texas in conjunction with the State Volunteers. A few days ago a deputation of the chiefs of the Five Nations, Creeks, Choctaws, Seminoles, Camanches, and others passed through New Orleans on their way to Montgomery, where they hoped to enter into terms with the Government for the transfer of their pension list and other responsibilities from Washington, and to make such arrangements for their property and their rights as would justify them in committing their fortunes to the issue of war. These tribes can turn out 20,000 warriors, scalping-knives, tomahawks, and all. The chiefs and principal men are all slaveholders.

MAY 22.

A new "affair" occurred this afternoon. The servants of the house in which I am staying were alarmed by violent screams in a house in the adjoining street, and by the discharge of firearms—an occurrence which, like the cry of "murder" in the streets of Havana, clears the streets of all wayfarers, if they be wise, and do not wish to stop stray bullets. The cause is thus stated in the journals:

"SAD FAMILY AFFRAY.—Last evening, at the residence of Mr. A. P. WITHERS, in Nayades-street, near Thalia, Mr. WITHERS shot and dangerously wounded his stepson, Mr. A. F. W. Mather. As the police tell it the nature of the affair was this: The two men were in the parlor, and talking about the Washington Artillery, which left on Monday for Virginia. MATHER denounced the artillerists in strong language, and his stepfather denied what he said. Violent language followed, and (as WITHERS says) MATHER drew a pistol and shot at him. He snatched up a Sharp's revolver that was lying near and fired four times at his stepson. The latter fell at the third fire, and as he was falling WITHERS fired a fourth time, the bullet wounding the hand of Mrs. WITHERS, wife of one and mother of the other, she having rushed in to interfere, and she being the only witness of the affair. WITHERS immediately went out into the street and voluntarily surrendered himself to Officer CASSON, the first officer he met. He was locked up. Three of his shots hit MATHER, two of them in the breast. Last night MATHER was not expected to live."

Another difficulty is connected with the free colored people who may be found in prize ships. Read and judge of the conclusion:

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?—On the 28th inst., Capt. G. W. GREGOR, of the privateer *Calhoun*, brought to the Station of this District about ten negro sailors, claiming to be free, found on board of the brigs *Panama, John Adams* and *Mermaid.*

The Recorder sent word to the Marshal of the Confederate States that said negroes were at his disposition. The Marshal refused to receive them or have anything to do with them, whereupon the Recorder gave the following decision:

Though I have no authority to act in this case, I think it is my duty as a magistrate and good citizen to take upon myself, in this critical moment, the responsibility of keeping the prisoners in custody, firmly believing it would not only be bad policy, but a dangerous one, to let them loose upon the community."

The following dispatch was sent by the Recorder to Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN:

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.

To J. P. Benjamin, Richmond:

SIR: Ten free negroes, taken by a privateer from on board three vessels returning to Boston, from a whaling voyage, have been delivered to me. The Marshal refuses to take charge of them. What shall I do with them?

Respectfully, A. BLACHE,
Recorder, Second District.

The monthly statement I inclose of the condition of the New-Orleans banks on the 25th inst., must be regarded as a more satisfactory exhibit to their depositers and shareholders, though of no greater benefit to the commercial community in this its hour of need than the tempting show of a pastry-cook's window to the famished street poor. These institutions show assets estimated at $54,000,000, of which $20,000,000 are in specie and sterling exchange, to meet $25,000,000 of liabilities, or more than two for one. But, with this apparent amplitude of resources, the New-Orleans banks are at a dead lock, affording no discounts, and buying no exchange—the latter usually their greatest source of profit, in a mart which ships so largely of cotton, sugar and flour, and the commercial movement of which, for not over nine months in the year, is the second in magnitude among the cities of the old Union.

As an instance of the caution of their proceedings, I have only to state that a gentleman of wealth and the highest respectability, who needed a day or two since some money for the expenses of an unexpected journey, was compelled, in order to borrow of these banks the sum of $1,500, to hypothecate, as security for his bill at 60 days, $10,000 of bonds of the Confederate States, and for which a month ago he paid par in coin, a circumstance which reflects more credit upon the prudence of the banks than upon the security pledged for this loan.

A REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

From the London Times.

We have had of late little to remark upon in the news of the American campaign. Probably there never was a war in which the impatience of the world did not outstrip the marches of the General. When NAPOLEON overthrew the armies of Prussia in a three weeks' campaign, we have no doubt that there were found many to complain of pedantic strategy and the long delay of news. In the present case, though only two months have elapsed since the people of the Northern States were roused to activity by the attack on Fort Sumter, curiosity is apt to get the better of judgment, and to make us inquire what the North intends to do, and why it has not yet done it. The satisfaction of hasty critics has, however, not yet arrived. Fighting there has been on Virginian ground, and during the next few weeks it is probable there will be more. Two armies are almost within sight of each other, each consisting mainly of volunteers and recruits, who will be sure to bring on many an unnecessary encounter. Americans are in the field against Americans over a long line of country. Every collision which a common language, similar uniforms, and unskilled and impetuous officers can cause, will fall to the lot of the outposts of the two armies. It is possible that many excesses may be perpetrated on either side. Wherever the Northern regiments come, we may presume that the Secessionist inhabitants will take flight, choosing rather to trust themselves to the precarious hospitality of their more Southern neighbors than to remain under the authority of commanders who have denounced them as rebels, and even meditated the confiscation of their property. On the other hand, the flight of the slaves in the invaded parts of Virginia is spoken of as likely to become a "stampede"—a word which the Americans have borrowed from their prairies, and applied most expressively to a general rush of negroes from Slavery.

But all this, though important to the result, is not war as the military man understands it. Great political or social changes may be in progress while the two parties stand face to face preparing for the fight. The event of a conflict may be decided before a shot is fired, and in Virginia it is quite possible that the disposition of the Federal troops, their numbers, their enthusiasm, and the rapidity of their movements, may have decided the struggle, although only a Colonel and a few rank and file have as yet been killed. But the campaign has not yet begun, and it is difficult to say when it will begin. On this subject the accounts vary, perhaps according as eagerness or good sense preponderates in him who furnishes them. Some authorities, including generally the New-York papers, have it that only a few days more will pass before a general advance takes place to drive the Secessionist army out of Virginia. We are told of the masses of men at Washington, Alexandria, and other points, of their readiness for the fight, of their discipline and obedience, and of their general superiority to the Southern levies, of whom so little is known. On the other hand, there are many reasons for agreeing with the more cautious school of informants, who assert that no serious operations will take place before the Autumn. *In one respect all the boasts of the North are justified by the facts. The energy the Free States have displayed, the great number of men they have raised, and the good material of which their army is composed, are beyond all praise.* It is easy to see that a great deal of their irritability towards England arises from a feeling that justice has not been done to their patriotic spirit by public opinion here. Looking, as every American does, to the opinion of England, they have been mortified at finding that an effort which they feel to be worthy of all admiration has been received by us with coldness, forgetful as they are that we are bound to refrain from enthusiasm for their military ardor when the object of it is to crush those with whom we are as much in relation as with themselves. The Northerners are naturally elated at their own capacity for war, and the proof they have given that, however long suffering and however yielding to Southern assumption they have heretofore shown themselves, they have still the energy to uphold their constitutional rights. But, though having a very great force on foot, and being desirous of bringing their opponents to terms as shortly as possible, we cannot think that any large plan of campaign will be marked out for the Summer months. Not until the cool of October admits of long and continuous marches, and the discipline of the new levies has been perfected, will that advance take place which, if the schemes of the Northerners be well carried out, is to restore Virginia to the Union, and allow the whole force of the invaders to be concentrated on the conquest of South Corolina, which event will, in their opinion, bring back all her seduced sisters to the old Confederacy.

Although, howsver, the National General may not immediately contemplate the driving of the Confederate troops from their positions, it is likely, from all accounts, that attempts will be made to occupy several commanding places, which will give them a military or a moral advantage over the Secessionists. To regain so important a place as Harper's Ferry must be a chief object of Gen. SCOTT. So long as the Southerners hold it in force, his own communications are not safe should he advance. At present the National General has some 15,000 men on the right bank of the Potomac, while Washington, and even Baltimore, would not be secure from the left wing of the Confederate army in case the Unionists should suffer a severe defeat in the field. Such measures as may be necessary to insure the evacuation of this point will, no doubt, be determined upon by Gen. SCOTT, though it is probable that the old commander will seek to attain his object by taking up such positions as will make Harper's Ferry plainly untenable rather than by a direct attack. An immense force of United States troops is represented as surrounding and hemming in that point, at least 30,000, though that is probably an exaggeration, being concentrated to menace the Ferry. Should this place fall into the hands of the Federal troops, the advance on Manassas Gap will probably be made. According to apparently just estimates of the power and intentions of the Government at Washington, the command of the right bank of the Potomac and the seizure of the City of Richmond, in Virginia, will content the Unionists as the Summer's work. Memphis, in Tennessee, is also spoken of as a point which the Federal General is desirous to secure during the Summer. Situated on the Mississippi River, this place is of considerable importance, and if taken, would be able to intercept supplies of food sent South from the Central States. Should the Northerners, by fighting or successful generalship, succeed in getting possession of Richmond and Memphis, they will, we are told, be content to wait till the Fall of the year before beginning the more general invasion of the seceding States.

In the meantime the Confederate States, it is evident, are not sleeping. Everything betokens that the conflict which is to decide the fate of Virginia will be fierce, if not prolonged. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine that the Secessionists would have carried matters with so high a hand if they had not been able to bring a large force into the field. Our New-York correspondent says that President DAVIS has probably under him not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and that he is thought to be desirous of outnumbering General SCOTT and gaining the prestige of an early victorp. But it is plain that such estimates cannot be depended upon. Indeed, the very ignorance of the Northerners respecting the Confederate army shows that the military affairs of the South are being vigorously and skilfully handled. It seems to us that if the South were as weak as the New-York Press represents, it would be more easy to obtain information of the numbers and disposition of the army. With whichever side victory may rest, the battle is likely to be a hard one, and, though the main effort of the Washington Government may be postponed till the close of the year, it is probable that much blood will be shed within the limits of the old State which is now to be the battlefield of democratic civil war.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

We are about to send a small army to Canada. This is just one of those steps upon which it is most difficult to pronounce an opinion, because we cannot suppose we have all the facts before us. In the present disturbed state of America reasons may exist for such a step which we cannot even guess, and we therefore approach the subject with hesitation and uncertainty. We do not deny that there may be excellent reasons for sending 3,000 men to Canada which we do not know; but we certainly can point to no reasons arising out of the existing state of things, so far as we are acquainted with them, which would lead us to such a conclusion. There is no doubt that America is in arms from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; that the authority of the State and National Executive, never very strong, is shaken, and in many places suspended; that the passtons of a Democracy which can ill brook the slightest contradiction have been stung almost to frenzy by open revolt, and that for some unknown reason it has pleased the Northern States to empty all the vials of their wrath on the English nation. It is also certain that, in accordance with their habit of blustering against an unoffending neighbor, England is threatened with undying hatred and condign punishment, because, in obedience to the first law of humanity and justice, we have declined to treat the people of the Southern States, carrying on war with the people of the Northern States, as pirates. This, according to the headlong logic of Democracy, is equivalent to a recognition of their independence, and although the Northern States themselves must be compelled in a very few weeks to make this very same admission, it is an offence never to be forgotten or forgiven. We are, besides, fully aware that Canada has a long and a very vulnerable frontier, and that threats have been uttered which point not obscurely to an invasion, not of sympathizers, as in 1837, but of free and enlightened citizens, who would come to punish us for not sufficiently sympathizing in their internal brawls. Nor are we ignorant that it is an old and often-tried policy in America to seek to heal internal discord by exciting popular hatred against England. In Canada itself affairs are by no means satisfactory. The relations between the English majority and the French minority cannot long continue as they are. Public confidence is shaken by the ill-success of the Grand Trunk Railway, by the vast amount of debt accumulated for municipal purposes, or, as it is said, in order to bribe majorities, and by the return to the antiquated practices of Protection. In all these things, the force of which we by no means wish to extenuate, many may see a sufficient justification for the despatch of 3,000 men to Canada, but, for our part, if there are no better reasons than these, we regret that the step has been taken.

As regards the affairs of Canada, the more violent the internal discord, the more we regret that a large number of troops should be sent there; whatever the quarrels of the two races may be, it is clearly no part of our duty to take part in them. We are the friends of both sides, and can act for or against neither. The number of troops which we maintain in Canada is absolutely inconsiderable with reference to the magnitude of the country in which they are placed or the number of the people by whom they are surrounded. Without troops we are strong enough to advise and arbitrate, but with a much larger force quite unable to compel submission to our will. Canada has the power of shaping her own destinies, and it is neither possible if it were wise, nor wise if it were possible, to interfere with the gradual unfolding of events. As for America, we fear we are about to give her the most ample satisfaction. Some six years ago, when our Departments assisted by a Crimean winter had almost disposed of our army, while the war imperiously demanded fresh men, we bethought ourselves of recruiting in America. We speedily became awake to our folly, but had nevertheless to undergo the virtuous indignation of the American press and Government, justly irritated at us for supposing that within the borders of that orderly and peace-loving Republic there could be found any men base enough to dream of entering the service of a foreign Power. Well, we are now going to offer to America a signal revenge. We send three thousand British soldiers, and with them a large store of excellent arms, to garrison a country where they will live in complete idleness, hearing afar off the exciting rumors of battle and enterprise, so dear to a soldier's mind, and separated from the theatre of action sometimes by a few hours of lake navigation, sometimes by a river, sometimes by a narrow strait. Were it not for the extraordinary indignation manifested by America at our attempts to enlist six years ago, we should be very apt to expect that offers might be made to our troops to abandon the lazy monotony of Canadian life for a career of enterprise and adventure under the Stars and Stripes on the banks of the Potomac. If our troops sorely tempt the virtue of American statesmen, we feel little doubt that their virtue will be sorely tempted in return, and that their ranks will be more effectually thinned by inducements to desertion than they would be by the slaughter of a hotly-contested general action.

As to the necessity of providing against an attack by the United States upon Canada, we confess we see little reason to apprehend it. To quarrel with England would not be a means of putting an end to the contest, but rather of prolonging it, by giving the South a powerful, though a very unwilling ally. The war has come upon the United States so quickly and unexpectedly that they are forced, in the midst of their very heat and impatience for action, to delay, in order to drill their raw levies and provide themselves with the supplies indispensable for carrying on a campaign. Their force is not adequate to the work they have in hand, and they cannot afford to divide it. There is no party in Canada, as there was in 1837, to welcome the appearance of American sympathizers. On that point we believe the Upper and Lower Provinces to be perfectly united; but, were this otherwise, Canada is by no means devoid of resources. Even were she without an Imperial garrison, it is quite time for this great, wealthy, and high-spirited colony to organize for herself those means of defence which she has often used to such good advantage. Canada armed and on the alert has nothing to fear from invasion, and our troops are numerous enough to irritate, but not numerous enough either to intimidate or to defend.

The present position of Europe, though not boding any immediate breach of the peace, is full of anxiety. A master spirit has passed away from among us, and the turbulent and discordant elements which he held in abeyance will not be slow to show themselves. The time may not be as remote as we wish it when we may need every man that we can muster to protect our own shores. *If the presence of our troops in America has a tendency to preserve peace, it may well be submitted to, but we fear that in her present state of mind America is more likely to regard it as a challenge than as a precaution.* The enlistment which we foresee is likely to promote good feeling between the two nations. The climate is very severe, and for more than six months our soldiers will be locked up in a country where they will have no means of movement, or of practically communicating with us. They will be sent at a heavy expense, for which, so far as we can see, we are not likely to gain any equivalent. In these days, it seems to us a rash and ill-considered policy which detaches the force of the nation to remote places and in small numbers, to do for our possession the work they might fairly do for themselves, and to compromise us by their presence at critical moments in events from which we should do wisely to keep as far apart as possible.

SLAVE-TRADE CONFERENCE.

From the London Post.

A number of gentlemen interested in the suppression of the African Slave-trade met on Saturday at the residence of Lord BROUGHAM, in Grafton-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the African Slave-trade to Cuba, and conferring as to what measures for its suppression might be suggested to her Majesty's Government. The Conference was summoned by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and amongst those who attended were Lord Brougham, Lord Stratheden, Mr. Briscoe, M. P.; Mr. S. Gurney, M. P.; Mr. C. Buxton, M. P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., Mr. E. Baines, M. P., Mr. Consul Gabriel, Mr. Consul Hanson, Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Norton Shaw, Rev. J. Burnett, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Carlisle, Rev. H. Richard, Mr. F. Buxton, Mr. R. Alsop, &c. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence, but expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting, were mentioned as having been received from the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Stanley, M. P., Viscount Enfield, M. P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M. P., Mr. Hanbury, M. P., Mr. Kershaw, M. P., Mr. W. Ewart, M. P., and others. Mr. Dhameroozow, the Secretary, read a statement compiled from uarious official sources, showing the present state of the African Slave trade, which it was averred was now attributable entirely to the demand for slaves for the Cuban market, the cost of the suppressive measures adopted by Great Britain, and the effect of commerce, protected by consular appointments, upon slave traffic generally. A long and interesting discussion followed, in which Lord STRATHEDEN and Mr. BUXTON intimated that they intended simultaneously to move in both Houses of Parliament for a restoration of the consulership of Mozambique. Various suggestions were made as to the course which it is desirable for Her Majesty's Government to pursue in reference to the Cuban trade, and ultimately a series of resolutions were adopted, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Spain in violating her slave-trade treaty obligations, recommending the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with her till she abolished the Slave trade, and calling upon the British Government to reëstablish the consularship at Mozambique and other places on the coast of Africa for the encouragement and protection of native commerce. The resolutions also referred to the Washington treaty, by which the United States Government is bound to unite with Britain "in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions slave markets are allowed to exist," and expressed the opinion that a convenient opportunity should be taken to obtain the coöperation of the United States for that purpose. It was stated that a deputation would shortly wait upon Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL with a copy of these resolutions. A vote of thanks to Lord BROUGHAM terminated the proceedings.

AN INTIMATION OF THE FRENCH POLICY.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday Evening.

The *Moniteur* does not yet officially announce the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, but it prepares the way by citing, in an obscure corner of its ponderous columns and under no particular heading, the following paragraph from the *Patrie*, which must henceforth be considered as official:

It is stated that negotiations are opened for the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Court of Turin. If these negotiations should come to a result, the consequences will be the recognition *de facto* of the Italian Kingdom, composed of the Provinces and States which were placed under the sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL after those events on which France is not now called upon to pronounce any opinion, but which were accomplished under the cover of the principle of nonintervention recognized by Europe. The resumption of diplomatic relations with Turin would not imply on the part of France, on the subject of the policy of the Italian Kingdom, any judgment on the past or any solidarity for the future. It would only show that the Government *de facto* of the new State was sufficiently established for it to be possible to entertain with it those international relations which the interests of the two countries imperiously require to be established. France, by her new attitude, would not mean to interfere in any way in the internal or external affairs of the Italian Kingdom, which would remain the sole judge of its conduct, as it is the master of its future destinies. France will act towards Italy *just as the great European Powers will one day do in regard to the American question, by recognizing the new Republic of the Southern States when that Republic shall have constituted a Government resting on bases which will allow international relations to be entered into with it which may comport with the general interest.*"

This lugging in of the American question for the purpose of insinuating a belief on the part of France that the rebellious States of America will not fail to constitute themselves a nation, must give great offence in the United States.

REV. DR. CAHILL ON THE AMERICAN FRENZY.

In his last letter in the Dublin *Catholic Telegraph*, the Rev. Doctor writes: "It is a singular sight to me, an Irishman born and educated under the penal laws and the oppressive Government of England, to look at the embodiment of the several *volunteer corps* of this country. Thousands of young fellows meet in companies, select their captains, and form a regiment, in fact, in the week. The greatest rivalship is evinced to see who can be the first in the new corps; and those are wretched who come too late when the number is filled up, and when they cannot be received in a *favorite* regimen. An enthusiasm which cannot be understood in a monarchical Government seizes on an entire city when the drums beat for volunteer recruits; when accomplished officers are selected; and when a proper Colonel is named for the command. The bands, the uniforms, the polished arms, the gallant companions, the orderly march under bristling steel, awaken an involuntary feeling like an electric shock; and set thousands of men half mad for the coming fight. All classes seem wild with patriotism, with liberty, and with the glorious love of their own free country. Tailors fling away the lapboard; shoemakers leave [illegible] the last; carpenters lock up the ruler and the compasses; clerks abandon their desk; and the whole town seems to forget everything except the rifle, the sword, and the battle, for their own Constitution and their own soil!

The poor victim bound in the chains of a cruel despotism, insulted by a religious bigotry, and persecuted by a dominant class legislation, can form no idea of the patriotic inspiration which drives men forward when rushing to maintain the laws they themselves framed; and to defend the free homes of their parents, their wives and children. And when these volunteer corps leave their own State, they are paid (I am injormed) about twelve dollars a month *beyond their food and support*; and their families are taken under the protection of the State; and maintained as well as if the volunteers were at home at their usual employments!

Oh, when I compare this glowing universal impulse of popular love of country, in these volunteer military bands of free America, with the poor Irish recruits enlisted in the service of England, Oh, Lord, what a contrast!

Virginia will probably be the battle-field of the present struggle. The hostile forces on both sides are arranged there on the three sides of a nearly right-angled triangle. The Southerners occupy the base and perpendicular; and the North will be grouped along the hypothenuse. The North has, or can have, double the force; the North with their shipping can or will blockade all the rivers; and the North argue that they are on the side of the Constitution. You see I am merely describing the position and the arguments of the belligerents. England has been fortunately removed from all interference in the quarrel; and thus the old enemy of the States is made harmless for mischief. An impression is fast gaining over the public mind that as the North is so well prepared the South will yield; or that they will strike after the first shock of battle. All good men pray fervently for this happy consummation, as the terrors of a prolonged war, with such armies on both sides, could not be calculated.

In the meantime the whole Republic is plunged into incredible distress. Commerce is comparatively ruined; all mechanical work and manual labor in the cities is suspended; servants are removed in hundreds; whole towns are idle; and dismay and prostration have seized all communities except the army going to the war.

Fight for the Championship.

From the London Oimes, June 19.

It is, perhaps, no information even for those least acquainted with the dirty areana of the prize-ring to be told that the champion's belt, for the possession of which Heenan and Sayers struggled with such cruel obstinacy, was eventually awarded to neither. The trophy was left open to public competition, though, as the belt happens to be one of the peculiar gifts of fortune which are not to be had for the asking, and as its possession entails some personal responsibility, in the way of having to fight all comers, no matter how many or how big, the number of candidates for the dangerous honor was, on the whole, decidedly limited. The first claimants were Hurst and Paddock. Hurst is the champion wrestler of Lancashire, a man of gigantic frame and almost superhuman strength, but perhaps the most unskilful boxer that ever entered the prize ring. In his contest with Paddock he was dreadfully punished, but almost by accident contrived at the close of the fight to hit his adversary one blow, and one blow from such a Goliah was quite sufficient, for Padcock was all but killed by it. Hurst thereforefore came into full possession of the turbulent honors of the belt, to which a boxer named Mace at once laid claim. Mace is a very small man, though possessed of wonderful strength and activity, almost a harder hitter than Sayers himself, and reputed to be the most scientific pugilist alive. Yet, even with these advantages, it seemed almost monstrous to suppose that he could could contend for an instant with any chance of success against an adversary so overpowering in strength, and size, and weight as Hurst. Nevertheless, a match was made for the championship, and yesterday it was fought to an issue on an island in the Medway, and resulted in Mace punishing his gigantic antagonist so fearfully that he may literally be said to have almost killed him without receiving a single blow in return. The contrast between the two men as they entered the ring was even more startlingly disproportionate than that between Heenan and Sayers. Hurst stood nearly six feet three inches in height, and weighed sixteen stone, while his gigantic swarthy chest and limbs, in which the muscles stood out in great folds and knots, like bosses of bronze, made his figure look even larger and more formidable, if possible, than it was in reality. In looking at his massive proportions, and the evidence of tremendous strength, as the thews and sinews crept and rolled with every movement, one felt a kind of fascinating terror, which changed to almost sickening apprehension for the fate of the man who had dared such a Colossus to a combat. Among ordinary men Mace would have seemed a terrible antagonist for any to cope with, but, dwarfed and almost overshadowed by the giant he had challenged, his venture seemed little short of sheer madness. His height is barely over five feet eight indhes, his weight only ten stone and a half; yet, as he prepared himself for the contest yesterday, there was an easy air of nonchalance about him which, coupled with his compact, fair frame, and little and active figure, on which the small, but hard and well-developed muscles, showed out in startling relief, made his venture appear less desperate than it was to those acquainted with his skill and strength. Hurst, to his other advantages, added that of winning the choice of corners, and of course took that with his back to the sun, leaving its fierce rays full in the face of his antagonist. When at last, after shaking hands, the men stood alone in the centre of the ring, it seemed almost like conniving at a murder to permit a contest between two men so disproportioned in size, height, strength and weight. Yet Mace, as he stood up almost in the shadow of his great assailant, seemed confident, though, of course, very cautious. Lightly Mace moved in and out, feinting and smiling, as, with a noiseless bound, like a cat, he sprang just out of distanve of the ponderous arms that seemed only required to move to crush him. Gradually they drew nearer and nearer, the giant waiting for his chance, which the other now and then appeared to give him, though, in reality, he ventured nothing. At last Mace carefully ventured in, and struck his opponent slightly three or four times in the face. They were only little blows, but enough to show him that he could reach the slow, unwieldy boxer, when he chose, and get out of all danger of return with perfect certainty. Apparently satisfied with this knowledge Mace began the fight with a terrific blow, which completely closed Hurst's eye and seemed to make his bulky frame tremble to his very feet. Before the first round, which lasted twelve minutes, was over, Hurst was half smothered in his own blood, and his face so gashed that, as far as appearances went, Mace might have been assaulting him with a razor. Still, as it was known that Hurst had to give but one blow to win the day, no one seemed inclined to back Mace, who might at any moment get a stroke that would annihilate him. Yet the tremendous blow that seemed always pending never came. Hurst knew evidently nothing of boxing, and his antagonist therefore merely drew aside with the most perfect *sang froid* from the slow, awkward movements of the ponderous arms, delivering his own strokes full on the head and face of the giant with a force and rapidity that was terrible. In vain, like a blind Cyclops, Hurst threw his arms abroad, and strove to grasp, to strike, even to touch his lithe wiry foe—in vain he strove to hem him into a corner. Mace would simply inflict his tremendous blows full on the smashed face of his opponent, pass under his arm, and be gone, almost before the eye could follow his movements. Hurst was literally deluged with blood, which poured over his huge figure in such streams that Mace himself was covered with it, and the clothes of Hurst's two seconds almost saturated. Nothing showed the enormous strength of the man more than that he could sustain this fearful punishment and loss of blood with apparently little diminution of his colossal power. He still pursued Mace with unabated determination, but never once even touched him, while, on the other hand, Mace's blows sounded loud all over the ring, till from a sharp crashing smash they gradually deadened down to a splashing sound like striking raw meat, that was sickening to hear. Nothing stopped the copious streams of blood that flowed from all parts of Hurst's face, and the whole of this one-sided contest became disgusting and horrible beyond all description. After there had been ten rounds, and the fight had lasted some three-quarters of an hour, Hurst's seconds and backers saw that his chance was hopeless, and urgently strove to make him discontinue. But, though now utterly blind, his features smashed out of all recognition almost as a human being, and reeling from his fearful loss of blood, the gory disfigured giant still tottered from his corner, only to be sent staggering back by an antagonist that he seemed capable of annihilating. Mace now no longer fought cautiously, but hit when and where he pleased, and even closed with the great wrestler and threw him heavily. It was all over. Hercules himself would have succumbed to such fearful blows, and the alarming hemorrhage which followed them, and which now began to soak all the grass of the ring. Brettle, Hurst's chief backer, at last rushed into the arena, and insisted on his fighting no more, but the maimed giant seemed incapable of understanding his defeat from such a little man, and groped and staggered out again. Blind and fainting, it only required one or two more blows to finish the affair; but the infliction of those on the helpless heap of flesh was horrible and sickening beyond all description. His seconds and backers gave in for him without his knowledge, and kept Hurst in his corner till he gradually became almost insensible, and all the restorative arts of the ring were exhausted in efforts to keep him from fainting, which, in the absence of a surgeon, and in his then fast failing power, might have been a most serious affair. The spectacle which he presented is too horrible for description. Even the oldest champions of the ring were aghast at the fearful punishment inflicted in fifty minutes. Mace had not a single mark on him. The dockyard police were dispatched in a steamer from Chatham to prevent the fight, and arrived just as it was over;—quite official that. It is a kind of set off to this revolting business to say that poor Hurst's comrades on both sides were most solicitous in their care of him after his defeat, and Mace went about among them and raised a subscription for him amounting to £35. Such facts, though undoubtedly praiseworthy, but poorly counterbalance the horrible nature of the whole contest. Yet pugilists think that in a few years the Ring will again glow with all the brutal magnificence of the days of the Regency. Revive the Ring! It would be easier to restore the Heptarchy.

The Latest by the Etna.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, June 20.

From the London Daily News City Article of 20th.

The closing quotations of the funds yesterday were same as on previons day, a relapse of one-eighth per cent. during the fortnight having been recovered. English Railway stocks declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. In the money market it is occasionally that transactions take place at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

From the London Times City Article of June 20.

The English funds opened yesterday with a slight tendency to recovery, but in consequence of a few sales, soon resumed a heavy appearance. In the Discount market, the demand was rather quiet, at a fraction below the Bank rate. About £61,000, chiefly in bar gold, was taken to the Bank, while £20,000 was withdrawn for America. The market for English Railway stocks closed rather flat, owing to the prospect of reduced dividends and lower traffic returns. In most cases, a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. took place.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20.

Two hundred and eleven ladies had the honor of being presented to the Queen at Her Majesty's drawing-room yesterday.

The Queen wore a black Paramatta train with a deep trimming of crape. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of black crape veil and black feathers.

M. Blondin made his second Provincial ascent at Bradford, Yorkshire, yesterday evening, in presence of a large assembly.

The Great Western Railway traffick returns show this week an increase of £2,761.

Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, is to bring over the Prince and Princess Frederick William, of Prussia.

The bullion purchased by the Bank of England during the week ending last evening, amounts to £3,396,000.

The second reading of the Church rates' abolition has been carried by a majority of 15 this session, and the third reading last year by a majority of nine.

The *Herald* points to the division last night as a proof that the tide has turned in favor of the Pro-Church-rates Party.

The *Times* ascribes the slight reaction on the Church rates question partly to the untiring efforts of the clergy and partly to the number of persons in and out of Parliament who have some nostrum to recommend. There are very few members who are not committed to some scheme or compromise conceding the whole principle at stake, and reserving scarcely a shred of sentiment to fight for. After such blows have fallen upon any tax, and such admissions have been made by its very advocates, its fate is settled, however long it may linger before its death. It cannot long be tolerated, that a tax represented to be essential to the well-being of the Church, should be levied in one place, and repudiated without any perceptible injury in another. The *Times* expresses a hope that the Bankruptcy bill will not be rejected, as, notwithstanding the alteration in the Lords, the provisions for the punishment of fraudulent traders and other features of the measure, are much too valuable to be lost.

The American ship *Peter Marcy*, from New-Orleans, passed Spithead, yesterday, and stood out to southward, for Havre, with the flag of the Confederate States flying from the peak.

PARIS, Thursday, June 20.

Judgment was given, yesterday morning, in the affair of the *Monde* newspaper, charged with insult and libel. M. TANCONET was fined 500 francs.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 20.

The Vienna Press of to-day asserts, that in the last Ministerial Council it was resolved that the address of the Hungarian Diet should not be accepted, and that the municipality of Pesth should be dissolved.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds continued flat and drooping. Consols on the afternoon of the 19th were quoted at 89⅝@¾ for money, and 90@90⅛ for account.

In the Discount market the demand was slight, and best bills were taken at a fraction below the Bank rate.

The shipment of specie to the East on the 19th would amount to over £200,000—nearly all in silver.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 19—P. M.

COTTON.—The sales of the three days including to day, (Wednesday,) are estimated at 30,000 bales, including 8,000 on speculation and for export. The market is steady and firm at last week's quotations.

Trade at Manchester shows no improvement. The market yesterday was dull, and prices were in many instances rather weaker.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather is very fine for the crops. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour very dull at a further decline of 6d. ⅌ bbl. Quotations, 25s.@28s. Wheat very slow and 2d.@3d. ⅌ cental cheaper, except for finer qualities. Red, 9s 6d.@12s.; White, 11s.@13s. 6d., Corn dull, and 6d.@9d. lower; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Yellow, 29s.; White, 31s.@33s. ⅌ quarter

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet but steady. Pork dull and the turn easier. Bacon very dull and a shade lower. Lard, no sales but freely offered at 50s. for good refining Cheese declining, owing to hot weather. Tallow neglected and rather lower.

PRODUCE.—Resin slow at 6s. 3d.@6s. 4d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine nominal, at 45s. Sugars quiet, but rather firm. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Ashes quiet; Pots 34s.@34s 6d; Pearls 36s. Linseed Oil, 30s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull, at 1s.@2s. lower. FLOUR, also, 1s. ⅌ barrel lower. SUGAR unchanged. COFFEE firm, and more doing. TEA quiet, and unchanged. RICE dull and easier. TALLOW quiet at 53s. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL 29s 6d.@30s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the abolition of the Church Rates was lost through the casting vote of the Speaker.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday afternoon, June 20.

COTTON steady and quiet; sales, to-day, 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS continue dull.

LONDON, Thursday evening.

Consols unchanged, closing to-day and yesterday's prices, 89¾@89⅞.

Illinois Central shares sold to-day at 40@39¾ discount; Erie shares 20¾@21¼.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

JUNE 20.—OPENING PRICES.—CONSOLS, Money, 89¾@89⅞; CONSOLS, Account, 90⅛, 90⅛@90¼; New Three per cents, 89¼@89⅜.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20—noon.

CONSOLS, 90⅛. Shares about as last night. Market quiet and inactive. American and Canadian securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JUNE 20.—FIRST REPORT.—Market quiet without change. Sales, to-day, about 8,000. Imports, 658 bales; previously this week, 18,651 bales.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."
For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

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N. B.—Canvassers wanted throughout the States.
Apply to B. FRODSHAM, Publisher, No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.
This Map, which is pronounced by the highest authority to be the best extant, and on which the track of the retreating rebels can easily be traced, is for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

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NEW PATRIOTIC MUSIC, PUBLISHED by HORACE WATERS, Agent, at his new store, No. 481 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.: "Where Liberty dwells there is my Country," "Our Country, Now and Ever," "Three Cheers for Our Banner," "Madman, Spare that Flag," "Freemen's Gathering," "God Save Our Land;" also, "Flag of Our Union Forever," "Star Spangled Banner," "My Country, 'tis of Thee," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," price 25 cents each. Patriotic Song Book, 64 pages, words and music, 10 cents; 15,000 copies issued. Union Song Book, 108 pages, words, 15 cents. Piano music, "Yankee Doodle, with Variations," 50 cents; "Union Waltz," "Fort Sumter," March, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music for customers.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

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For a quarter of a century, the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

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NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $3 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

THE GREATEST SACRIFICE EVER OFfered, a piano that cost $300 for $125 cash; is a 7-octave, richly carved rosewood case, rich full tone; best makers, fully warranted; is without a blemish; will be offered for two days, at the furniture boxing establishment No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 1ST INST., A GOLD CHAIN AND DOUBLE LOCKET, containing daguerreotypes of an old and young gentleman; being highly prized as mementos, which cannot be replaced; the finder will confer a great favor and receive the above reward upon returning the same, to WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 69 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

LOST—COUPON NO. 1,074 OF THE ILLINOIS and Michigan Canal Stock, due July 1. Amount £13 10s. Said coupon was lost in Broadway, between Murray and Wall sts., Monday morning. The payment of same having been stopped, the finder will please return it to Importers and Traders' Bank, No. 245 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE WHITE WOLF dog, with long hair, answers to the name of LOU-LOU. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with C. DELMONICO, No. 275 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Suspense—Carnival on Skates—Panorama of the Hudson—Tableaux.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Rothermel's "Picture for the Times," and Musical Soirée.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting "The Norse"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the Times gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Preparations for the great movement which is expected soon to take place in Virginia, are steadily progressing at Washington. Troops continue to arrive by thousands, and the grand army across the Potomac is swelled proportionably. The great *desideratum* now appears to be means of transportation adequate to the wants of the greatest body of men which has ever been collected on this Continent, and this want is being rapidly supplied. By the time Congress is ready to legislate for the army, the army will be ready to move for the nation.

Gen. Scott has issued an imperative order, which has been approved by Secretary Seward, that hereafter no passport, by whomsoever signed or countersigned, will entitle any person to pass the lines of the National Army, unless it be also countersigned by Gen. Scott himself, or by the commander of a military geographical department.

A startling proof of the extent to which the Secessionists in Baltimore have regained their foothold since the transfer of Gen. Butler from that department, will be found in the fact that Gen. Banks has found it necessary to follow the arrest of Marshal Kane with that of the entire Board of Police Commissioners also. This was effected yesterday morning before daylight, and they now occupy, with the Marshal, safe quarters within the walls of Fort McHenry. At the same time detachments of artillery and infantry were sent to various parts of the city—Monument-square, Exchange-place, the Custom-house and Green Mount Cemetery. During the forenoon Gen. Banks issued a proclamation, explaining the motive for the arrest, from which it appears that the members of the Board were not placed under durance a moment too soon. They had declared the police law suspended, and had put the police force off duty, intending to leave the city without any protection whatever—with what motive can very well be imagined, when it is known that they still held the force subject to their orders. Gen. Banks disclaims any intention to interfere with the municipal regulations of the city, and promises that the military force shall be again withdrawn whenever he is assured that the laws will be enforced in good faith. The search for arms and munitions is still continued throughout the city.

From statements made by rebel prisoners and deserters now at Fortress Monroe, it appears that an attack was to have been made upon our position at Newport's News on Friday night last, but that an incessant rain prevented it. A force of about forty-five hundred men was detailed for the service, including a strong body of cavalry, and this force actually made an advance from Yorktown. There are now at Yorktown over twelve thousand rebel troops, from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. Provisions are reported scarce. Newport's News is to be immediately connected with Fortress Monroe by a telegraph wire, and a railroad is also to be built, to facilitate the transportation of stores.

The rebels have decidedly bad luck in Western Virginia, in their encounters with the National forces. Another instance occurred at Bowners, twelve miles from the Cheat River Bridge, on Saturday, in which a company of rebel cavalry made an attack upon a detachment of our troops sent there to protect the polls, and got completely routed for their pains, with the loss of several men—among them the Lieutenant of the company. Only one of the National men was killed.

If all the rebels at Manassas Junction are imbued with such ideas as are entertained by one who writes from there to the Charleston *Mercury*, they can have little hope of ultimate success in their struggle against the National Government. Writing on the 26th of June, he says that only fifteen thousand men are there, having but twelve pieces of artillery, with ammunition scarce, and with muskets without bayonets. He thinks that a great mistake was made in refusing men offering to enlist for one year, as promptitude should be the rebel policy. In the great fight which he believes to be not far distant, he sees no hope for the rebel cause without the help of the Lord.

The assertion which the rebels are so fond of making, that "one Southern man is equal to five Yankees," will certainly not hold good if the affair between our pickets and a party of rebel scouts near Alexandria, on Sunday morning, is to afford a case for comparison. It took place at the junction of the Richmond and Fairfax Roads, about three and a half miles out. The attacking party consisted of fourteen rebel cavalry, who left their horses some distance off. Opposed to these were only three of our pickets, subsequently assisted by two others stationed on the Fairfax Road. The rebels, notwithstanding their superior numbers, were made to retreat, with the loss of two of their number killed, and leaving behind them four carbines and three revolvers. One of the rebels killed was a sergeant in the Letcher Guard.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, notwithstanding the excellent time he has proved himself capable of making, appears likely to become entangled in the meshes of the net which the intrepid Lyon is endeavoring to throw about him. When last heard from he was at Stockton, with only two thousand men, and Col. Siegel's regiment had started from Springfield to cut him off. Cooperating with the force from Springfield was a Kansas regiment, which was guarding the outlets on the Kansas border and that of the Indian Territory, and under these circumstances it was considered highly probable that Jackson and his whole command would be captured. All the other State officers have now taken the oath of allegiance to the National Government with the exception of the Attorney General, J. B. Knott, who remains a prisoner in the St. Louis Arsenal.

The steamer *St. Nicholas*, belonging in Baltimore, and plying between that port and points on the Chesapeake Bay and the Maryland side of the Potomac, left the former place on Friday afternoon, and has not since been heard from by her agents, although she was seen about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning making rapid headway towards the Virginia shore, at Kmsale. Her agents have no doubt that she was taken forcible possession of by persons who embarked as passengers for that purpose. Information has since reached the Navy Department that the steamer was taken into the Rappahannock River.

The remains of Commander James Harman Ward, which have been reposing in state since Sunday evening, on board the United States ship *North Carolina*, the theatre of his late command, were yesterday conveyed, under an escort of marines, and accompanied by all the officers at this station, to the steamer *City of Hartford*, to be taken to Hartford for final interment. The flags at the Navy-yard and upon the merchant shipping were displayed at half-mast, and minute-guns were fired from the *North Carolina* during the moving of the procession.

The privateer schooner *Savannah*, and the ship *Nightingale*, the captured slaver, are to be sold to-day at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Atlantic Dock, by the United States Marshal.

By the arrival of the steamship *Etna* at this port, from Liverpool on the 19th, and Queenstown on the 20th of June, we receive advices from Europe three days later. There had been no change in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs continued dull and Provisions quiet. The English Funds were flat and drooping. The French fleet of observation, under command of Admiral Reynaud, was about to sail for the American coast. It was expected to visit New-York, Charleston, and other ports. The *Golden Fleece*, with troops for Canada, left Kingston, Ireland, on the 17th, but the departure of the *Great Eastern* from Liverpool had been postponed until the 26th. An influential meeting had been held at the London residence of Lord Brougham, relative to the Slave-trade with Cuba. It is announced that France is about to recognize, if she has not done so already, the Kingdom of Italy. It is regarded as an accomplished fact. An imperial decree is stated to have reached Warsaw, which grants satisfactory reforms to Poland. The fight for the Championship had come off between Hurst, the Staleybridge Infant, and Jem. Mace, in which Hurst was defeated and dreadfully punished. Among the copious extracts which we make from our English files, will be found another batch of letters from the Special Correspondent of the London *Times*, written from New-Orleans.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney, yesterday morning, with advices from San Francisco to June 19. The markets are reported dull, with a downward tendency of prices. The California Republican State Convention was in session, at Sacramento, and had nominated Leland Stanford for Governor. The Republicans were in strong hopes of carrying the State. The war against the Indians at Humboldt Bay was being vigorously prosecuted, and great numbers of them had been killed. Extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July were being made throughout California.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted recommending that a public meeting be called to adopt measures for the relief of families of volunteers, and others now suffering for want of employment. In the debate on the resolution, some censure was cast upon the Union Defence Committee for the manner in which they have expended the funds intrusted to them, and particularly for their refusal or neglect to report to the Common Council the items of their expenditure. The Board of Councilmen referred to the Committee on Ordinance, a resolution appropriating $200,000 to be expended by the Union Defence Committee for the support of the families of volunteers. The Board of Supervisors also met yesterday, and received the document giving the tax estimates for the present year, amounting in the aggregate to $4,948,264 03. The Fourth of July Committee, appointed by the Common Council, appropriated the sum of $6,000 for the exhibition of fireworks at various places.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the General Sessions, by which John B. Holmes was convicted of the forgery of a deed of real estate. The same Court has granted a new trial in the Bank of England note case, several times stated in this paper.

The Stock Market opened with firmness yesterday, but subsequently fell on the speculative descriptions, on the political news from Baltimore. This decline was recovered from in the afternoon, and prices closed steady. New-York Cental 74@74¼, Michigan 38¼@38¾ ₩ cent. The Bank return exhibits a gain of $2,597,000 on the Specie average, and a decrease of $1,263,000 in Loans and Discounts. Exchange is up ½ ₩ cent. Bankers', 106¾@106¾ ₩ cent.

Flour and wheat were sold freely, yesterday, at reduced prices. Corn was in fair demand at buoyant rates. Cotton was quiet, but firm. Provisions were inactive, as were also Rice, Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Hides, Metals, Tar, Turpentine, Oils, Seeds, and Leather. Tallow was cheaper, Whisky was in moderate request. A pretty fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Resin, and Tobacco. The freight market was firmer.

The Touchstone of Treason.

The action of Major-Gen. Banks, in arresting the members of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore, and disabling them from further machinations against the peace and integrity of the Union, is a wise measure. All that can be said of it, as of Marshal Kane's arrest, is, that it has been too long delayed.

It is time that the real position of Baltimore toward the Government should be fully developed. That city has existed for months in a chronic state of dissatisfaction—all the time seething with a smothered passion, which the general public could not comprehend. Charitable persons said that Baltimore was loyal to the core, and that this chafing was the expressed bitterness of a very insignificant portion of its citizens. Others said, Baltimore is tumid with treason, and only awaits the opportunity to strike a fatal blow to the Government, and go with all its heart into the cause of secession. The Government took the former view, and has been dealing with Baltimore as if it were a loyal city. But the machinations of such men as Winans, Merriman and Marshal Kane, all going without rebuke from the civil authorities, and seeming to have the sympathy of so large a portion of the people of Baltimore, compelled the Government to keep a watch on the city, and to hold a strong military force near by, to prevent any demonstration against the National Capital. But while the presence of National troops in Maryland was thus necessitated, that might have been well employed elsewhere, the citizens of Baltimore demanded and had the enjoyment of all their civil rights.

This privilege has been basely abused by the traitorous portion of them. There is no sort of doubt that Baltimore has been a nest of treason, ever since hostilities commenced, and that every fact connected with the operations of the National Government has been carefully gathered in Baltimore, and thence transmitted to the den of rebels at Richmond. Baltimore's very existence as a city is dependent on keeping open her own great railroad that leads to the West. Yet her citizens have seen that grand highway closed by the rebel army, its bridges burned, its track torn up, its cars and engines destroyed, the freight it was carrying confiscated to purposes of treason—until the work of destruction sums up to the enormous amount of two millions of dollars, to say nothing of the loss of profits of business to the road meanwhile, and the still heavier loss to the business prosperity of the city.

Yet, what has Baltimore done all this while to show resentment at these foul and gigantic outrages on her property and prosperity? Baltimore, a city claiming not long since a population of 250,000 souls—has she furnished a single regiment of men to protect her property from rebel vandalism, or to aid the Government in reopening her communications with the West?

On the contrary, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is known to have openly sympathized with the rebels that ruined his road, and Baltimore has sent hundreds of traitors to the rebel army, where she has furnished ten loyalists to the aid of the National Government. And with these glaring and reprehensible facts before the world, every act of the National Government in Baltimore, or anywhere in Maryland, has been watched with a mean and fretful jealousy, and loud lamentations uttered against the slightest measures of precaution against the intrigues of the traitors.

Baltimore may be loyal, but her citizens have certainly been extremely unfortunate in their means of assuring the country of the fact. If they are in favor of the Union, why have they let traitors, like Marshal Kane, use the organized force of the City Government in the cause of treason? If they are loyal to the Constitution, why do they strain its provisions to get a condemnation of every act of those who, in the name of the National Government, are striving to maintain that peace and loyalty to the Union which themselves put forth no exertions to preserve? Occasionally Baltimore gives a vote, and her papers herald "a grand Union triumph," and declare that secession is crushed under a popular majority of thousands. In less than a week, perhaps, we hear that deep-laid schemes for a general rising of Secessionists in Baltimore are discovered, and that many of the most eminent and influential citizens are implicated in the conspiracy.

Surely, we have had enough of this; and we are entitled henceforth to some degree of *certainty* in regard to the position of Baltimore. If her people are patriotic, they will hail the measure of Gen. Banks as the deathblow to further conspiracies in their community. If they are not patriotic, but rebels at heart, waiting for an opportunity to strike, then let them feel the rigor of martial-law, which shall crush their hitherto licensed and rampant treason, and cut off Jeff. Davis from further espionage through the back-door to our National Capital.

England and Privateers.

The London *Saturday Review* is one of the most vehement of the British assailants of the Government of the United States. It evinces a delightful rancor,—an intense and unmistakable hatred, in all its comments on the efforts of our Government to crush rebellion, which leaves no room to doubt the sincerity of its sympathy with the Slave-trading conspiracy which has taken up arms against us. Its issue of the 8th of June devotes three articles to the service of the Confederates;—one of which discusses the subject of *Privateering*, from the point of view which an active, unscrupulous agent of Jeff. Davis might be expected to take. Its text is the dispatch of Mr. Seward, announcing the adhesion of our Government to the abolition of privateering decreed by the European Powers at the Conference of Paris; and the drift of its article is, *first*, to show that this adhesion will not be of the slightest validity against the South; and *second*, that it will be of the utmost value to England against the Government of the United States. Its argument is worthy of attention.

The *Review* begins by saying that "no act of one belligerent can possibly effect our [England's] relations with another." By recognizing the South as a belligerent, England has recognized her right to all the privileges conceded to belligerents by the law of nations—and she is, therefore, at perfect liberty to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal. Nothing that the Government of the United States may stipulate, can in any degree affect the rights or control the action of the Southern Confederacy. She is, in the view of England, an independent power—not in the least bound by the adhesion of the North to the treaty of Paris. So much for that point. The action of Mr. Seward does not in the slightest degree affect the right of the South to commission privateers.

On the other hand, Mr. Seward's dispatch effectually ties the hands of the United States Government,—abandons its right to issue letters-of-marque, and concedes to foreign vessels certain privileges which may prove, indirectly, of the utmost importance to the Southern Confederacy.

"The Government of the United States," says the *Saturday Review*, "cannot accede to any one provision of the code of the Treaty of Paris without accepting all. One of these provisions stipulates that the flag shall cover the goods. *The property of Southerners on board English vessels is now exempt from seizure.* This may prove exceedingly convenient to us next Winter, *when we want to bring the new cotton crop to Liverpool.* So long as we do not carry contraband of war, and so long as we do not break an effective blockade, *we can bring as much cotton and take as many English goods from and to the South as the keenest trader can desire.*"

These are important suggestions, and if the views of the English Government coincide with them, they will unquestionably receive the careful attention of our Government. They are probably founded in justice, if the recognition by the English Government of the Southern States as a belligerent involves all the consequences alleged. If England does not recognize the right of the United States Government to bind the Southern States by treaty stipulations, then its adhesion to the Treaty of Paris will unquestionably inure to the advantage of the Southern Confederacy in the manner indicated by the *Saturday Review*. England will be able to aid them in their contest with our Government to the utmost extent of her wishes.

But there is a very simple answer to all this;—if our adhesion is to have this effect, *it will not be given*. Fortunately the advice and consent of the Senate is essential to the validity of any treaty engagement into which the Executive Department of our Government may enter,—and we have not the slightest apprehension that the Senate will ever consent to a treaty involving such results. Indeed, if the President ascertains that England does not recognize our right to bind the Southern States by national stipulations, he will never send such a treaty to the Senate for confirmation. The *Saturday Review* is quite right in saying that, "if Mr. Seward had known that England would recognize the South as a belligerent he would never have written his dispatch." The *Review* might have gone still further; whenever Mr. Seward discovers that England does recognize the South as a belligerent to the extent and with the effect indicated, he will promptly withdraw the adhesion to the Treaty of Paris which that dispatch contained.

On the whole, we shall not be sorry to hear of such a withdrawal. The action of our Government under the circumstances of the case, was at best of very questionable expediency,—as is all change of vital principles made to meet a particular emergency. It may be much more important for us to retain the right, which international law now gives us, of issuing letters-of-marque and reprisal against great naval Powers with which we may be at war, than it is to secure the discountenance of England for the privateers of Jefferson Davis. We trust we shall be able to take care of them ourselves.

Volunteer Diplomacy.

The people that we have been sending abroad to represent the country in diplomatic capacities have apparently a very exuberant patriotism. They exhibit a great eagerness to make themselves "generally useful," and in so doing they not only "overstep the modesty of nature," but now and then expose their country and its cause to severe criticism.

In London and Paris we have had quite a muddle made of our foreign relations. As soon as our Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia reached London, and relieved himself of baggage in his hotel, he rushed into print, and gave John Bull a thorough scourging for what he had not done, and perhaps did not intend to do, in regard to the rebellion in the United States. And in order to give emphasis to his diatribe, our Russian Minister solemnly warned the British Empire that the United States already had a population of twenty millions of inhabitants; and if they should go on populating as rapidly as heretofore, they would, some generations hence, have a hundred millions. This idea was neither original nor brilliant. Its development required only the bare facts of past growth, and a limited knowledge of arithmetic. It possessed the qualities of neither terror nor persuasion to John Bull, as Mr. Clay soon found to his cost. It only brought on its author deserved ridicule.

Mr. Clay's forte is not logic, and we fear it is not diplomacy. The European world now knows that it is not modesty. It must have appeared ludicrous in the extreme to the cautious and courtly statesmen and diplomatists of the old world, to see a Minister accredited by the United States Government to the Court of Russia, stopping in England and airing his official honors in that country, where we had so eminent and able a representative as Charles Francis Adams. The course of Mr. Clay was a discourtesy to Mr. Adams of the most flagrant character; and would have subjected him to a quick rebuke, if not to a recall, if he had belonged to any other Government.

Mr. Adams is abundantly competent to protect the honor and interests of the American Government in England. If facts or arguments be wanted for the Ministry, he can furnish them. If appeals be needed for the British public, he can write them, or have them written, and so make sure that they are marked by nothing illogical or absurd. Certainly he has a right to a clear field; and it is an outrage upon his rights as one of the first foreign representatives of the Government, to have his nation's cause damaged by the awkward handling of interlopers.

The formal gathering of roving diplomats in Paris a few weeks subsequently to the appearance of Mr. Clay's ill-advised letter in London, is justly liable to the same general censure. It was in better taste only in so far as Mr. Dayton, our regularly accredited Minister to France, was present. But it is very clear that Mr. Dayton should *not* have been present, at a meeting where Messrs. Clay and Burlingame, duly appointed envoys to leading Courts in Europe, indulged in the most loose denunciations of England, and in unguarded committals of our Government to the silent French Emperor, whose policy is never known till the last. The public attempt at that dinner to stimulate French hereditary hatred to England, and make it the basis of overtures for French sympathy, was simply indecent. Such conduct is not known to diplomacy. Mr. Burlingame was estopped of his expected sojourn at Vienna. It is very clear that neither he nor Mr. Clay, however great the eminence they might hereafter acquire as diplomats, would stand the shadow of a chance to represent the Government of the United States at the Court of St. James. The Government of England would be abject to allow it.

The passion of our foreign representatives to interfere on every field abroad where they set foot, is not confined to the most noted of our Plenipotentiaries. We find that Mr. Harvey, our Minister to Portugal, has felt himself accredited especially to the Fourth Estate of Europe—in other words, to the Republic of Letters; and he has reported progress to a friend in Washington, who has kindly put Mr. Harvey's letter in print. Of his miscellaneous services in England Mr. Harvey says:

"A very considerable reaction has occurred there in the last fortnight, both in the Press and in Parliament. I made it a duty, *without consulting any one, or making my purpose known at all*, to see personally the leading writers in the *Times*, *Post*, *News*, and *Herald*, and *to convince them by* practical facts of the mistakes into which they had fallen, and of the false views which remoteness from the scene of action and misrepresentations had induced them to form. Some of them responded promptly and creditably, others were slow to relinquish preconceived ideas, *but gradually yielded*, and have now almost come over to our side."

Mr. Harvey will not suffer from excess of modesty. He is too philanthropic to hide his light under a bushel; but rather he lifts it, that all may see it and know what an efficient man he is. We learn now that it was not Mr. Adams' influence and arguments that prevailed over ministerial counsels, and so got the leading Government organs on the right track. Neither was it the voice of the American Press, uttering across the water the protest of a justly dissatisfied people, that led to a better tone of feeling and a healthier action in England. It was the "still small voice" of Mr. Harvey that did the business. He waited upon the leading writers of the London papers, and made it his duty to *try* to convince them? Oh no! He made it his duty to "convince" them—and he says he did it. Some were converted quickly—others were "slow to relinquish preconceived ideas," but even they "gradually yielded," and our Union was once more safe in their hands.

To make sure that no one should share in the credit of the reaction in England, due alone to Mr. Harvey's efforts, he tells us that he did this marvelous service, "without consulting any one or making my purpose known at all." Mr. Adams is out of the ring, and so is Mr. Clay, whose superserviceable zeal Mr. Harvey has successfully outdone. Mr. Harvey's secretiveness was too much for the latter. Harvey did quietly with the Press what the bold but awkward Clay essayed openly and in vain. The country will be glad to know that Mr. Harvey can keep his own secrets, if he is not so successful with those of the Government.

There is an old proverb which says that "too many cooks spoil the broth." We would bring the homely truth to the attention of the Administration, and respectfully ask, Who is the true representative of the United States in England? Mr. Adams certainly must be neglecting his duties. Certain it is, others seem to be usurping his place and to be making a great noise over their achievements.

No Compromise with Treason.

"Progress is stronger than we are," was the reply of an eminent European statesman to certain timid people, who demanded a change of his policy for fear of its results upon the financial condition of the country. It furnishes a capital answer to the timid people of the present day, who talk of compromise and demand peace. This war is emphatically a war of progress, the elements of which have been at work for more than a third of a century, and there is but one condition on which it can be terminated. The statesmen of the last generation saw its shadow on the horizon; and while they hoped for a peaceful solution of the dangers looming on their vision, yet that a revolution of some kind was inevitable they never for a moment doubted. They saw how the Southern States by their solidarity, by making their peculiar institutions a bond of political union, wielded the power and shaped the policy of the Government, and they saw how restive the Northern millions were under their domination. They calculated the time when the constantly increasing numbers in the Free States, asserting the might vested in majorities, would seize the reins of Government and control its action with reference to what they regarded the great interests of civilization and the best good of the whole country, rather than with reference to the institutions and special interests of the South. They saw that the time would come when twenty millions of people in the Free States would refuse to submit to the dictation of eight millions in the Slave States, and that the passing of political power from one to the other, would be likely to be attended by convulsions such as had never been known in the history of this country. They postponed the evil days by temporary concessions, by compromises, in the permanency of which they had little faith, and which they felt certain would some day be powerless to defer the crisis which they saw impending. They noted the increasing arrogance of the South consequent upon the possession of power, and foresaw how deep its humiliation would be when the great constitutional principle which grants to majorities the right to govern, should remove the sceptre from its hand. They hoped that that principle would be respected, and that the minority would yield to an inevitable destiny; but in the character and temper of that minority they saw the possible germs of upheaval and rebellion against the Union. They saw that the pernicious doctrine of nullification was ripening into secession, and that a reckless ambition might seize upon it as a pretext for revolt, giving to treason towards the Constitution and the Union a semblance of patriotism under the guise of loyalty to the State.

What the statesmen of the past generation thus dreaded has come to be the great reality of the present. It has been postponed for decades by momentary compromises, and by the reluctance of the people to submit the momentous issues to the last arbitrament. The Free States have done their best to avert it, but "Progress is stronger than we are," and its great law will compel the settlement of those issues now. The prosperity of this country, its unexampled advancement in civilization, in national aggrandizement and power, is owing to the unity of its Government, the combination of States into one grand nationality, with one flag and one supreme sovereignty, embracing all sections and protecting all its citizens. Our safety in the past has been in the preservation of the Union as an indivisible and living entity, and our only safety in the future is in its perpetuation as such. Our progress would stop with dissolution. The hour that we separate into two Confederacies or two Republics, will be the commencement of an era of decadence and retrogression, accompanied with inevitable strife, to end at last in anarchy or a military despotism, more destructive, if possible, to the rights of the millions, than anarchy itself. This heresy of secession must be exterminated. It is rank poison in the blood of the Republic, destroying all its elements of vitality. If this war shall require the sacrifice of thousands of lives, be it so. If it shall cost thousands of millions of treasure, they must be spent. If it shall consume years in accomplishing the beneficent object for which it was begun, they must be so devoted. These are sad and hard alternatives, but the law of future safety and progress demands them, and "progress is stronger than we are."

There should be no talk of compromises now. It is too late for compromises. Nothing short of the destruction of this treason of secession, its utter eradication from the body politic, will answer. Nothing short of that will be accepted by the loyal millions of this country, as an atonement for the past or as a security for the future. The Administration that should propose or listen to terms of compromise that stopped short of these, would be crushed into annihilation When Mr. Buchanan parleyed with secession, and held out the promise of concession to its treason, he called down upon himself the curse of history that will blight his name through all time, and make him immortal in infamy. This war, we repeat, is one of progress, and if there be those connected with the Administration who are too timid to prosecute it vigorously and to the end, let them remember that progress is stronger than they are, and retire.

Trials of the Tribune.—The *Tribune* enters up a very serious complaint against its cotemporaries (the Times among them) because they indulged in merciless ridicule of the verdancy of giving credence to the Botts letter. The *Tribune* thinks it would have been much more generous to bestow sympathy on the *Tribune* editors, who were deceived, and indignation on the forger who practiced the fraud on simple-hearted and unsuspecting journalists.

This is the most amiable view that could be taken of our duties in the premises. But we beg to assure our cotemporary that with all the disposition possible to screen it from public contempt, and hide its unfitness for the sharp yet sober work of journalism, we could not have half the success that the case demands. An editor ought to possess a modicum of shrewdness—he ought to be wary—he necessarily makes enemies, and he must watch against their malice. It is nothing to his discredit if he is now and then betrayed; but then, if the imposture is skillful, the public will not think poorly of his judgment.

But the Botts letter was a most preposterous, blundering and absurd *canard*. It was utterly naked in its stupidity, and the editor that could have believed it for a moment, much more after having kept it three days in hand to reflect on it, is constitutionally verdant, and the utmost kindness and charitable aid of his cotemporaries cannot save him from ridicule.

But we will do all we can for our neighbor in his troubles. If he will submit to our inspection hereafter all his "sensation" letters and dispatches before he puts them in print, we will advise him honestly what part is false and what he may safely print. We will set apart an hour for the service daily, and then if the *Tribune* gets caught any more, wo to the forger! The Times will pursue him to the world's end.

Let the Offenders be Punished.—Complaints from the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, of depredations committed by our troops upon private property, have been so numerous, and apparently so well authenticated, that it is scarcely possible to doubt their accuracy. These complaints charge more than mere depredation upon private property. They embrace personal outrages, which disgrace the loyal army, and dishonor civilized warfare. We know how difficult it is to prevent entirely this kind of wrong, but every effort should be made to do so. There are legitimate horrors enough attending war in its most humane aspects, without adding to them those of unauthorized outrage or private plunder.

These complaints imply a degree of insubordination which ought not to be permitted to exist. They manifest an absence of that strict and stern discipline which constitutes at once the safety and efficiency of an army. However hard it may be for volunteers, accustomed to the largest liberty, to learn, and however distasteful for them to submit to such discipline, it should nevertheless be rigidly inculcated and as rigidly enforced. There is nothing so demoralizing, nothing so destructive of that chivalrous spirit which gives invincibility to military organizations, as a fancied or real license to plunder, or the absence of a wholesome dread of punishment for acts of lawlessness, whether against the property or persons of those who, by the laws of civilized warfare, are entitled to remain unmolested because unarmed and incapable of resistance.

Gen. Butler has taken a step in the right direction in relation to this matter. The arrest of Col. Allen grew out of charges connected with the subject of the complaints referred to. We of course know nothing of their truth or falsity. The Colonel professes to be able to show that they are wholly without foundation. We hope it may be so, but the gravity of the charges demand a rigid and prompt investigation, and if established, should be followed by quick and exemplary punishment. Unlicensed outrage on the part of the soldiery has always been regarded as a crime quite as atrocious and quite as deserving of punishment, too, as if perpetrated by civilians in time of peace. They disgrace the whole army, giving them the character of mere marauders and plunderers. They do more injury to the cause which the war is intended to vindicate than the loss of a great battle. They exasperate without conquering the enemy, and stimulate undying hatred and revenge where only kindness should be fostered.

Without special reference to the case of Col. Allen, we hope to see a rigid scrutiny instituted into the causes of these complaints generally, and if wrong shall be established, that such retribution will be visited upon the guilty as will effectually prevent the like evils in the future. So much is due to the culprits as a measure of justice against them; it is due to those who have suffered through their crimes, and to the patriotic men who have taken up arms in defence of the country, and who are as far above this sort of villainy as they are above the treason they are fighting against. It is far better that a few military executions should take place than that a whole army should be dishonored and the moral sense of friend and foe alike shocked. Whatever there must be of personal outrage, of wanton destruction of private property in this war, should be left to the enemy. These belong legitimately with treason and rebellion, but they should find neither countenance nor favor with those who, while they are upholding the Constitution and defending the Union, are also loyal to humanity. Gen. Butler can do nothing that will redound more to his honor than in wiping out this stain upon the forces under his command.

The Right of Petition.—There is much very foolish discussion of the right of petition in connection with the seizure of a paper circulating in the City, demanding a peaceable dissolution of the Government. The Superintendent of Police, moved by representations that the document was obtaining signatures upon a false statement of its purport, caused a copy to be seized; and a reference of the matter to the signers proves that a very large proportion had given their names in entire ignorance of the contents. It is highly probable that when the list has thus been purged of names which have no business there, Mr. Frederick Guion will be permitted to recover his paper, and proceed in the obviously slow business of collecting names. It is well, in the meantime, to have it understood that it is not the right of petition these persons are clamoring for; but the right to petition for unconstitutional, detestable, and unjustifiable objects, without incurring the publicity and consequent infamy their enterprise merits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 1, 1861.

$4,000 U.S.5s.'74C.(x.i 76	600 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 89¼
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou 85½	8 Del. & Hud. C Co. 89
8,000 Trea. 12 ₩ c N. 102½	75 Pac Mail S. Co .. 70
5,500 Treas. 6 ₩ ct. N. 96¼	100 do.........s60 69¾
11,000 Ohio St. 6s, '80.. 87	50 do.........b50 69¾
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86.. 88	50 do.........s60 70
1,500 Ill. Reg. Bs ex i. 74	50 do.......... 70¾
10,000 Tenn. St 6s. 90 37	25 do.......... 71
24,000 do.......... 37¼	100 N. Y. Cen. R....s60 73¾
14,000 do.........s5 37½	550 do.......... 74¼
11,000 do.........s5 37½	11 do.......... 74½
11,000 do.......... 37½	100 Erie Railroad ... 23
10,000 do.........s3 37	50 Harlem R. 10¼
3,000 Va. State 6s....s5 43½	50 Reading Railroad. 33¼
7,000 do.........s10 43¼	50 Mich. Cen. R. 44
4,000 do.........s5 43¾	50 Mich. So. & N I R.. 12⅜
4,000 do.......... 44	100 M So & N.I.Gt'd St. 27
7,000 Georgia State 6s.. 58	5 Panama Railroad.. 106
20,000 N. C. State 6s.... 50	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip..s30 66¾
25,000 Mo. State 6s.... 38¼	100 do..........c 67¼
39,000 do........s5 38¾	25 do.......... 67½
15,000 La. St. 6s ex int 50	60 Gal. & Chicago R.. 61¼
2,000 do.........s5 50	100 Cleve. & Toledo R. 24¼
3,000 N. Y. Cen. Conv Bonds, '76.......103½	100 do.......... 24½
4,000 Hud. Riv R. 1st m 103½	200 do.........b10 24¾
4,000 Mich. Cen 8 ₩ ct 1st m g S.F. Conv. bs 91½	50 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.s10 34⅞
	5 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 54
	16 do.......... 55

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s '81 Cou.. 85¾	7,000 Mich. 8 ₩ ct b. Old 88¾
20,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.. 76	3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m 36
1,000 U. S. 6s '68 Cou. 87	25 Harlem 10⅜
2,000 Trea. 11 ₩ c N.. 101½	110 Pac. M. S. Co....... 70
2,000 N. Y. State 6s '71 89½	10 do.......... 70½
12,000 N. Car. State 6s 48	10 N. Y. Central R.... 74¼
3,000 Vir. State 6s... 44	19 do.......... 74
5,000 do.......s30 44	150 Mich. Central R.... 44½
5,000 do.......s15 43¾	20 do.......... 44½
3,000 do.......s10 43¾	50 Clev. & Tol. R..... 24
3,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 38	100 do.......... 24½

MONDAY, July 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 29, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 22:

Decrease in Loans	$1,263,628
Increase in Specie	2,597,822
Decrease in Circulation	106,271
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,119,409

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 30, 1860.	June 29, 1861.	June 22, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	127,268,201	112,404,012	113,667,640
Specie	22,464,250	42,078,011	39,480,189
Circulation	8,765,162	8,338,559	8,444,880
Gross Deposits	102,496,762	102,601,655	102,299,510
Exchanged	21,309,053	13,879,903	14,697,167
Undrawn	81,187,709	88,721,752	87,602,343
In Sub-Treasury	6,253,377	6,094,283	8,004,656

The Bank return shows a further considerable decrease in the line of Loans and Discounts. The actual Merchant paper now held by the Banks is probably nearly or quite as much reduced as during the extreme depression in trade after the panic of 1857. The Specie average on the present return, large as it is, we understand to be about two millions less than the sum total which the Banks hold to-day for the average. This very easy condition of the Bank movement, and the receipt of another large sum of English Gold by the *Etna* this forenoon, have advanced the rates of Exchange on London ½ ₩ cent. Sales of Bankers' bills 106⅛@106½; Merchant bills 105@106 ₩ cent. The following is the

SPECIE LIST OF THE ETNA.

Brown Bros. & Co.	£50,000	L. von Hoffman & Co	£19,500
Russell & Averell	400	C. Victor & Duewiz	1,000
Wm. Fellows	1,952	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,050
Aug. Belmont & Co.	35,000	Richard Irvin & Co.	56,100
Marcuse & Baltyer	15,000	Abraham Bell's Sons	997
Phillip Speyer & Co.	18,000	J. H. Brower & Co	470
E. A. Louder	420	McCready, Mott & Co	230
B. Behrend & Co	16,000	Thos. Dixon	5,000
Schuchardt & Gebhardt	15,000	Snow & Burgess	1,000
Total			£231,119

The following are the latest quotations for American Stocks in London, brought by the *Etna*, to-day:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₩ cent. red. 1874	71 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent	42 @ 44	43½
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ₩ cent......do....1875	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	40 @ 39 dis.	39½ ¾ dis
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 61	59⅜ ¾
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	80 @ 82	80
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, 1s. m'g. '82	83 @ 85	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82 @ 84	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. 1864	87 @ 90	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₩ c. con. bs, 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	67 @ 69	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₩ c. '67	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₩ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₩ c., '83, assent.	76 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₩ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	50 @ 55	52
Do. shares, assented	20¾ @ 21½	21½, ¼ & 20¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1872	94 @ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₩ cent., convert.	81 @ 83	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₩ cent., ster.	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₩ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

The July interest and dividend payments were active to-day, but was as large as usual for a semi-yearly settlement day. All the Southern States in revolt against the Government defaulted on their coupons payable in New-York, except Florida, which State provided for the coupons on her Bonds held by the Indian Department at Washington to the amount of $140,000. The coupons of Louisiana are payable at New-Orleans, and will probably be paid in that city, unless the question of Northern ownership should be sprung by the law officer of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The State of Kentucky paid her coupons while the State of Missouri failed to provide funds in season, except through the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company on the $3,000,000 of State Bonds originally lent to and indorsed by that Corporation. The City of St. Louis is also in default, while the County provided the funds on the County debt with the Bank of Commerce. All the Northern State coupons payable in New York, as far as we are advised, are duly provided for. On the Federal Debt, the payments of interest are going on at the Sub-Treasury. A transfer of $650,000 in Gold has been made to the New-York from the Boston office to-day, and sundry collections of State interest for account of the Indian Bureau were made by the Sub Treasurer. The total receipts $1,181,441; payments out $1,014,529; balance this afternoon, $6,211,195.

The Stock Market opened strong at the early Board, and prices were generally up to the closing rates of Saturday, and in some instances a fraction higher. But before the close of the Session, the political news from Baltimore had a partially depressing influence, and led to lower sales of New-York Central, Galena, &c, immediately after the adjournment. By the afternoon Session, this decline was nearly or quite recovered, and at the close of the market, at 4 o'clock, prices left off much the same as on Saturday afternoon, after another considerable business in Federal and State Bonds, and a moderate amount of sales on the railway shares, New-York Central 74@74⅛; Galena, 60⅞@61; Missouris, 38¼; Tennessees, 37¼; Virginias firm at 44@44¼; Federals of 1881, 85¼@85½; Toledo, 24¼; Michigan Central, 44⅛; Michigan Guaranteed, 26½; Panama firm, 106; Pacific Mail, 70¼@70½; and Harlem Preferred, about 24 ₩ cent.

Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership with Messrs. GEORGE H. LE HURAY, under the style of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, Stock and Note Brokers, No. 44 Exchange-place.

The Irving Savings Institution has advertised its usual dividends to depositors, to be paid on the 15th inst, and the Mariners' Savings Bank for the 22d inst.

In relation to the Wisconsin State Loan the Madison *Journal* says:

"Certain capitalists of Milwaukee take from $650,000 to $800,000 of the Bonds, paying 70 ₩ cent. in cash down and reimbursing, from the Coupons, the 30 ₩ cent. that remains.

The Bonds will be immediately used to take up such Southern securities as are now deposited with the Bank Comptrollers by the still accredited banks of the State. The whole amount of such securities is at present but little over $620,000. It is not impossible but the ten banks last thrown out may also be restored, but the first effort will be to give ample security for the notes of every bank still kept on the current list. Within ten days it is expected that every bank on the present current list will have its circulation fully secured by the stocks of the United States and of the Free States. The banks thus secured will be entitled to confidence, and will doubtless receive it."

The rates of Foreign Exchange (first class bankers',) as furnished by Mr. N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange place, New-York, for the steamer *Africa*, leaving here Wednesday, July 3, are as follows, mails closing at 9½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight	6¾ ₩ cent.
London—3 days' sight	7½ ₩ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight ₩ dollar	5fr 35c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₩ dollar	5fr 30ct.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₩ guilder	40cts.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₩ marc banco	35¾ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₩ florin	40¾ cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₩ rix dollar	76½ cts.

The City Comptroller of Chicago announces, in our advertising columns, that the interest due on the Bonds of Chicago will be promptly paid at the specified Banks in this City.

The Boston *Bulletin* reports 12 failures and suspensions in New York, 14 in Boston, 4 in Philadelphia, 15 in other places. Total 45 for the week ending June 29.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. June 29.	Loans. June 22.	Specie. June 29.	Specie. June 22.
Bk. of New-York	4,316,013	4,410,185	1,906,136	1,866,548
Manhattan Co.	4,600,017	4,705,484	2,269,018	2,1[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	4,746,602	4,654,969	1,704,54[illegible]	1,551,871
Mechanics' Bank	3,535,067	3,598,314	1,122,804	1,296,787
Union Bank	2,028,125	2,077,062	585,276	637,413
Bank of America	5,615,142	5,74[illegible],666	3,474,331	3,317,864
Phenix Bank	2,968,668	3,039,196	1,230,678	1,075,440
City Bank	1,927,796	1,949,096	1,094,479	1,015,641
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,645,616	1,564,632	289,187	262,378
Fulton Bank	1,265,625	1,241,06[illegible]	776,956	711,795
Chemical Bank	2,067,334	2,065,004	2,480,8[illegible]	2,426,325
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,765,807	1,729,178	418,588	406,806
National Bank	1,908,702	1,950,657	443,152	445,210
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,507,951	1,522,933	353,848	348,152
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	759,081	775,457	380,284	371,018
Greenwich Bank	542,385	566,619	33[illegible],893	285,674
Leather Man. Bk.	1,679,491	1,661,566	567,752	491,867
Seventh Ward Bk	998,786	977,434	481,351	513,141
Bk. St. New-York	3,59[illegible]	3,530,253	1,370,620	1,406,205
Am. Exchange Bk	7,0[illegible]9,576	7,134,0[illegible]	1,663,906	1,441,377
Bk. of Commerce	11,738,331	11,73[illegible],26[illegible]	4,759,436	4,311,281
Broadway Bank	2,[illegible]93,254	2,964,[illegible]	984,114	778,677
Ocean Bank	1,761,481	1,788,382	311,105	342,771
Mercantile Bank	2,142,048	2,153,216	865,813	863,604
Pacific Bank	869,936	868,590	368,98[illegible]	383,312
Bank of Republic	2,800,797	3,028,932	1,289,685	1,217,686
Chatham Bank	689,676	678,809	136,196	143,307
People's Bank	659,738	655,884	130,[illegible]93	140,555
Bank of N. Am.	1,666,652	1,625,243	404,883	373,146
Hanover Bank	1,487,680	1,488,556	30[illegible],265	251,973
Irving Bank	748,964	738,432	173,696	174,170
Metropolitan Bk.	6,481,694	6,547,668	1,740,016	1,439,259
Citizens' Bank	762,639	761,491	209,210	244,560
Nassau Bank	1,489,005	1,503,314	689,834	664,[illegible]61
Market Bank	1,422,407	1,456,593	415,456	401,732
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,020,210	1,013,466	172,475	218,793
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,271,970	2,269,749	445,382	337,360
Corn Exch. Bank	1,648,243	1,616,925	365,540	389,726
Continental Bank	2,449,178	2,527,956	753,485	789,487
Bk. of Comm'lth	920,348	919,547	386,208	218,994
Oriental Bank	5[illegible]9,012	485,856	112,819	137,087
Marine Bank	639,461	639,962	172,193	174,558
Atlantic Bank	485,835	494,401	78,506	79,5[illegible]7
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,054,876	2,043,296	499,499	445,272
Park Bank	4,257,069	4,287,471	2,170,301	1,885,868
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	810,279	788,708	231,862	220,269
Grocers' Bank	476,075	481,661	92,601	91,389
North River Bk	496,675	503,231	155,015	103,811
East River Bank	3[illegible]9,412	300,933	60,481	73,516
Manuf.& Mer. Bk	717,466	718,181	211,150	200,512
N.Y. Dry DockCo	363,494	378,772	58,069	63,080
N.Y. Exch. Bank	295,824	293,390	24,417	23,099
Bull's Head Bank	415,173	418,987	69,813	76,055
N. Y. County Bk.	245,434	257,693	186,117	171,785
Total	112,404,012	113,667,640	42,078,011	39,480,189
	Decrease....$1,263,628		Increase....$2,597,822	

BANKS.	Circulation. June 29.	Circulation. June 22.	Deposits-Net. June 29.	Deposits-Net. June 22.
Bk. of New-York	394,140	405,738	3,529,791	3,556,125
Manhattan Co.	312,834	318,665	4,543,875	4,690,153
Merchants' Bank	181,239	179,574	3,494,618	3,550,868
Mechanics' Bank	285,961	293,026	2,664,920	2,645,430
Union Bank	186,102	197,753	1,964,163	1,997,677
Bk. of America	125,207	128,892	6,419,333	6,396,023
Phenix Bank	128,726	132,572	2,657,442	2,620,048
City Bank			1,904,700	1,831,171
Tradesmen's Bk.	258,072	251,199	748,583	7[illegible]6,835
Fulton Bank	196,730	208,569	1,432,913	1,358,128
Chemical Bank	404,858	4[illegible]2,736	4,092,588	3,980,670
Merch. Exch. Bk	109,081	114,472	909,077	870,720
National Bank	130,914	137,627	1,115,247	1,152,672
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	250,861	236,451	1,105,274	1,129,047
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	159,761	157,392	811,197	778,458
Greenwich Bank	139,568	140,910	584,888	540,875
Leather Man. Bk.	237,141	238,294	1,159,424	1,148,217
Seventh Ward Bk.	186,948	187,814	693,727	702,276
Bk. St. New-York	232,073	241,875	2,643,717	2,630,601
Am. Exchange Bk.	170,619	169,331	4,597,603	4,443,369
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,453,696	7,149,103
Broadway Bank	302,937	288,916	2,865,273	2,796,172
Ocean Bank	86,290	87,[illegible]86	1,066,551	1,293,642
Mercantile Bank	25,589	25,794	1,877,994	1,871,425
Pacific Bank	134,247	139,333	846,967	864,948
Bk. of Republic	193,248	206,550	2,209,828	2,318,576
Chatham Bank	90,565	92,110	420,298	422,921
People's Bank	94,149	97,366	462,228	464,926
Bank of N. Am	88,218	87,352	1,009,836	984,316
Hanover Bank	80,482	83,932	725,697	672,255
Irving Bank	125,364	129,303	549,330	538,062
Metropolitan Bk	249,351	232,056	4,547,348	4,283,862
Citizens' Bank	133,099	139,796	666,081	668,557
Nassau Bank	138,803	138,050	1,200,267	1,195,538
Market Bank	192,885	199,082	986,850	963,385
St. Nicholas Bank	77,784	77,174	581,231	635,170
Shoe & Leath. Bk	210,835	220,750	1,372,728	1,366,657
Corn Exch. Bank	134,752	136,848	999,406	863,585
Continental Bank	168,587	163,995	1,195,446	1,257,735
Bk. of Comm'lth	235,9[illegible]7	243,620	760,603	691,326
Oriental Bank	93,777	95,811	475,720	397,740
Marine Bank	143,597	139,817	473,513	476,004
Atlantic Bank	95,798	89,699	202,615	220,874
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	186,601	193,118	1,285,146	1,235,133
Park Bank	189,685	189,314	4,474,239	4,260,865
Mech. Bk'g Assn	79,112	82,060	610,766	585,586
Grocers' Bank	45,971	49,590	305,335	299,016
North River Bank	67,956	67,659	406,697	358,191
East River Bank	88,049	88,502	232,499	239,999
Manuf.& Mer. Bk	104,130	112,054	498,615	478,912
N.Y. Dry DockCo	122,[illegible]39	127,661	146,111	146,318
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	82,224	83,244	227,293	239,501
Bull's Head Bank	119,810	120,474	391,443	398,930
N. Y. County Bk.	64,769	65,339	287,775	282,721
Total	8,338,559	8,444,830	88,721,752	87,602,343
	Decrease......$106,271		Increase...$1,119,409	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 1.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5s, 75, ex int.; Reading Railroad, 16⅝; Morris Canal, 37⅛; Long Island Railroad, 8⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼. Sight Exchange on New York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 16,823 bbls. Flour, 358 bbls. Corn Meal, 212,546 bushels Wheat, 43,961 bushels Corn, 5,570 bushels Rye, 35,329 bushels Oats, 6,006 bushels Malt, 220 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,256 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day, 35 bbls. at $5 56¼@$5 62½ for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 75 bags Java at 17c; 100 bags Laguayra and 76 bags Maracaibo at 14c; and 100 bags Rio at 13c @13¾c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, July 1.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861
Rio, bags	14,794	34,571	25,861	145,285
Ceylon, bags	—	4,472	8,998	—
Maracaibo, bags	7,677	10,763	3,152	7,986
Laguayra, bags	4,187	343	350	4,100
Bahia, bags	8,100	—	—	—
Java, pkgs	2,018	64,603	17,710	3,225
St. Domingo bags	3,000	—	650	—
Porto Rico, bags	—	—	300	—
Savanilla, bags	414	—	268	—
Jamaica, bags	—	250	—	—
Costa Rica, bags	557	2,371	1,792	300
Singapore, pkgs	—	—	4,258	1,146
Bombay, bags	—	—	—	600
Total pkgs	40,847	117,373	63,229	162,642

DYEWOODS—Sales 180 tons Jamaica Logwood on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day; prices, however, have been very firm. Sales 900 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	12⅝	12½	12¾	12⅞
Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	15
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been plenty and heavy to-day; holders have been eager to sell, and prices have declined slightly. The demand has been fair for low grades, chiefly for export, but limited for other kinds. Sales have been made of 19,300 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 95@$4 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 45@$4 80, mainly at $4 50@$4 55; Superfine Western at $3 85@$4; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 25@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 30@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 10
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	3 85	@ 4 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 25	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30	@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is inactive and drooping. Sales 950 bbls., at $5 50@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 35@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is plenty and heavy at $2 75@$3 60 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Caloric, and $3@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are lower. The receipts have been large. The demand has been brisk, chiefly for export. The reported sales comprise 265,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 15; Canada Club on private terms; White Western, $1 15@$1 30, chiefly at $1 15@$1 20; Red Western, $1 07@$1 12½, chiefly within the range. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 01@$1 03; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 80c.@$1; Northwestern Club, at 92c.@95c. Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 71c.@91c.; White Kentucky, at $1 40; ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at full prices. Sales reach 61,000 bushels at 35c.@38c. for damaged, from store; and 43c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 51c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 52c. for Western White, and 51c.@52c for Northern Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 66c.@69c. for Northern, 60c. for Canadian, and 55c.@60c. according to quality, for Western, ₩ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels. Barley rules dull and nominal. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 26c.@29c.; Western, at 28c.@30c., and State at 30c.@31c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet and depressed to-day at 30c.@40c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 15c.@25c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been dull and heavy to-day, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to day, 70 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 15c.@17c. ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	6,566	4,903	7,682
Cuba, Clayed, hhds	3,728	1,746	805
Porto Rico, hhds	1,929	2,084	5,584
Total hhds	12,225	8,732	14,071
New-Orleans, bbls	3,557	6,250	1,072
Cuba Muscovado, bbls	2,671	3,439	3,480

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine have not varied materially. Resin has been in good request, including Common at $2 50 ₩ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request. Sales have been made of 409 bbls., including Mess, at $14 75@$15, and Prime at $9 75@$10 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard tends downward; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef is dull and heavy at $10 25@$11 75 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at from 7½c.@12½c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 3c.@7c. ₩ lb. Stock in the packing-yards of New York and Brooklyn; 66,026 bbls. Pork, and 38,400 tcs. and bbls Beef. Same time last year, 71,553 bbls Pork and 35,924 tcs. and bbls Beef.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Total July 1, 1861, Old and New.	Last Month.	July 1, Last Year.
Clear	3,403	3,467	749
Mess	29,342	26,745	38,287
Thin Mess	1,049	971	1,228
Prime Mess	173	449	2,070
Flank	13	30	20
Prime	18,215	20,376	22,686
Romps	1,954	909	1,107
Refuse Mess	1,542	1,271	41
Refuse Prime	198	148	161
Other Refuse	1,309	1,505	1,404
Uninspected	8,828	14,686	3,800
Totals	66,026	70,559	71,553
BEEF.			
Repacked Mess	13,647	13,368	8,400
Repacked Chicago Mess	16,118	11,748	15,441
Railroad Beef	77	178	300
Refuse Mess	595	563	1,094
Refuse Prime	—	—	7
Other Refuse	1,124	1,108	1,563
Tcs. Prime Mess	1,206	3,543	2,092
Country Mess	2,364	2,316	4,137
Country Prime	730	723	1,479
Uninspected, tcs	2,537	1,634	41
Uninspected, bbls	—	9,275	1,497
Totals	38,400	44,456	35,924

RICE—Sales 60 tierces at $5 50@$6 per 100 lbs. We are indebted to Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. for the annexed statement of the—

Stock of Rice in New-York, July 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs	4,137	5,311
East India, bags		1,255

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, sales having been made of 1,200 hhds., including Cuba, at 4¾c.@5½c., and Porto Rico, at 5c.@6c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, July 1.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	72,071	61,694
Porto Rico	10,647	9,479
English Island	314	589
New-Orleans	944	4,052
St. Croix	....	193
Texas	....	....
Totals, hhds	84,276	75,408
Melado	5,636	7,426
Totals, bxs	12,831	25,126
Totals, bags	94,010	191,040

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate, and prices have been very firm.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse:

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock June 1, 1861, hhds	12,416	1,066	3	—	13,483
Received since	4,136	14	54	—	4,204
Total	16,551	1,079	57	—	17,687
Delivered since	2,293	226	18	—	2,537
Stock July 1, 1861	14,258	853	39	—	15,150
Stock July 1, 1860	12,233	1,129	5	1	13,368

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the Brooklyn Warehouse:

	Hhds.
Stock of Kentucky, May 31, 1861	2,025
Kentucky received since	103
Total	2,128
Delivered in June	430
Stock June 29, 1861	1,698

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, during the month of June.

	Havana.	Cuba	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock June 1, 1861, bales	2,235	101	60	30
Received since, bales	—	—	—	55
Total	2,235	101	60	85
Sales to June 30, 1861, bales	301	—	—	30
Stock July 1, 1861, bales	1,934	101	60	55
Stock, July 1, 1860, bales	3,184	106	313	623

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 500 bbls., at 15c@15¼c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was brisker and firmer. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d; Corn, 8d @8½d. ₩ bushel; Cotton 5-32d @3 16d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon 20s.@25s. Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d @32s. 6d. ₩. ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d.. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d., ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s ₩ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s. 6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

Holmes' Conviction of Forgery Affirmed—Defective Indictments After Judgment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Gould, Mullen and Ingraham.

John B. Holmes, appellant, vs. The People, respondent.—This case was reported in the TIMES of June 27, at which time the case was argued on appeal. The decision, affirming the judgment below, was published in the issue of the 29th June. The Court rendered the following opinion in the case, which is now at hand, and will sufficiently recapitulate the facts involved:

By the Court.—MULLEN J.—The only question that can be discussed on the writ of error in this case is, whether an offence is charged in the indictment for which the term of imprisonment imposed on the prisoner in the State Prison could be imposed.

That the indictment does not conform to the precedents of indictments at common law must be admitted. But this Court, in The People *vs.* Rouns, (12 Wend., 425) held that, in an indictment for forging a check, it was not necessary to allege that it was an instrument in writing, being or purporting to be the act of another, by which a pecuniary obligation is or purports to be created, or by which rights or property are or purport to be transferred, &c. The want of these allegations is one of the principal objections to this indictment, and we must hold it, therefore, valid without them.

Chief-Justice Savage, in delivering the opinion of the Court in that case, says, in substance, that in any indictment for forgery, which alleges that the defendant falsely made, forged and counterfeited an instrument within the description of the statute, and in which the instrument so alleged to be forged is set out in *haec verba*, is a sufficient description of the circumstances within the statute.

This being the law, this indictment is sufficient.

The first count charges the defendant with forging the deed. He is one of the grantors. If the forging thus charged means affixing to it the name of the pretended grantor, it would be difficult to see how the party could forge his own deed.

The only offence he could commit, touching the execution of the deed, would be by affixing the name of the wife. If the indictment is sufficient in form, the particular way or manner in which the forgery was committed was the subject of proof; and as the testimony is not before us, we must presume that such was the crime proved.

The judgment must be affirmed.

Truman Smith for appellant; N. J. Waterbury for State.

May one Convey a Title which he does not Possess.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham and Gould.

Israel Sternhard vs. John G Baker.—The facts of this case fully appeared in the TIMES of June 21. The Court now render the following opinion ordering a new trial:

By the Court.—INGRAHAM, J.—The question in this case is, whether a party who takes a note in the usual course of business, and gives value for it, is bound also to make inquiry as to the title to the note, if there are circumstances of suspicion attending the receipt of it, or if the person taking it is guilty of negligence by which he is led to take it, when due diligence would have informed him of the defect of title.

In Raphael *vs* The Bank of England (33 L. and E., 276) it was held that the title of a person to a note received in good faith and for value could not be impeached for negligence. In that case notice of the note having been stolen had been left at the plaintiff's office, but had not been seen by him. (Goodman *vs.* Harvey, 4 A. and E., 870.)

Mr. Justice Allen, in Hall *vs.* Wilson (16 Barb., p. 550,) says, quoting from Lord Denman, "Gross negligence may be evidence of *mala fides*, but is not the same thing;" and he adds, "Where the bill has passed to the plaintiff without any proof of bad faith in him, there is no objection to his title. In the absence of bad faith in the holder, if he is in other respects within the rule established for the benefit of commercial paper, his title will be upheld."

In Davis *et al*, *vs.* McCready *et al.* (17 N. Y. Rep., p. 230,) the note was taken with knowledge of the purpose for which the note was made, but without knowledge of a failure of that consideration. Denio, J., held that though the plaintiff had such notice, they were not required to see whether the payees had performed their agreement, and adds, "A party receiving a bill is not put upon inquiry, unless circumstances of suspicion have come to his knowledge."

The old established rule of law that the holder of bills, &c., can give a title which he does not possess to a person taking them *bona fide* for value, is not to be qualified by treating it as essential; that the person should take them with due care and caution, but that the person taking them *bona fide* for value has a good title, though he take them without care or caution, except so far as the want of such care and caution may affect the *bona fides* and honesty of the transaction. (Porter *vs.* Pearson, 1 C. M. and R., 849; 5 Tyns., 255; Goodman *vs.* Harvey, 6 Neville & M., 372; 4 A and E., 870; Goodman *vs* Simonds, 20 How. U. S. Rep, 363.)

The Judge erred in his charge on this point.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

United States District Court—JULY 1.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Ship Hiawatha and her Cargo.*—The trial of this case, which is the first of the prize causes now pending in this District, was concluded to-day, Mr. Evarts making the closing argument for the Government. The case has been also argued by Mr. Edwards for the claimants and by Mr. Woodford for the Government.

Various points having arisen on the trial in relation to the practice in such cases, the following points were decided by Judge BETTS before his final decision of the whole cause:

He said that there was a fundamental distinction between the mode of creating Prize Courts under public law, and that of bringing their powers into action in the United States, although the general functions of the Courts in both instances are essentially alike.

1. Foreign Prize Courts are constituted by commissioning an individual to act as Prize Judge personally or by Surrogate, and his judicial functions are prescribed in his appointment. The rule of decision in the Court may, moreover, be made subservient to the directions and instructions of the appointing power.

2. By the laws of the United States, exclusive jurisdiction in matters of prize is vested in the District Courts of the respective districts of the United States. These are permanent Courts, clothed with other and important judicial powers, and the prize authority of the Court, after the case is brought within its cognizance, is executed, "as in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction" under its general authority as an Admiralty Court.

3. The action of this tribunal cannot therefore be controlled by any mandate or privilege granted by the executive departments to the parties litigant, touching the proceedings in the suit, or by other means than by plea filed *apua acta*, or motion or application in Court by the District Attorney who is *dominus litis* and the official representative of Government in Court.

4. This principal disposes of the discharges, dispensations or releases alleged to have been given by the executive departments of Government in several cases now in prosecution in Court as prize, as well as those which may be interposed hereafter.

5. The recognition by Congress of prize-law as a system of jurisprudence, is an implied adoption of its cardinal doctrines into the national polity; and that general law furnishes rules of decision and practice in the prize courts of the United States, except as varied by our local law.

6. Seizing by a belligerent Power of the property of its enemy would by principles of natural law change the ownership thereof, and render it the property of the captor; but in amelioration of that doctrine, the prize law intercepts the absolute authority of the conqueror over his capture, and remits possession of captured property to prize commissioners, to be held by them subject to judicial action before an appropriate prize tribunal. This is effected in our practice by process issued on a libel duly filed by either party, which attaches the property in the hands of the Commissioners and transfers it to the custody of the Court.

7. Proceedings in prize causes in court are essentially summary. Placing the cases on the trial docket, is adequate notice of trial by and to all parties. Final judgment may be moved by either party on opening and reading the evidence upon the preparatory interrogatories, unless further proofs are allowed by the Court. The answers to the standing interrogatories are not technically testimony of the parties reading them, but are received by the Court as part of the *res gestæ* composing the capture. The order of cases placed upon the docket will be strictly adhered to on trial, unless sufficient cause is shown on oath for departing from it.

8. Until the suit is brought into the Admiralty Court by libel and process against the prize, proceedings are conducted conformably to the general prize law, and the Court will forbear acting upon the possession of property in the hands of Prize Commissioners except in case of extreme necessity.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Indictments were found by the Grand Jury in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Bradley Winslow, Minthorne Westervelt and Samuel B. Haynes.*—For piracy, in being engaged in the slave trade, on board the ship *Nightingale.*

The United States vs. *Wm. C. Bradford.*—For an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a knife, while on board the ship *Monarch of the Sea.*

The United States vs. *Daniel J. Downing.*—For a similar offence committed on board the bark *Excel.*

The United States vs. *Charles Smith.*—For a similar offence committed on board the ship *Juliet.*

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of this Court, yesterday, the pannel of Grand Jurors was called, but enough were not found to be present to form a quorum.

Henry Williams pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of a lady coming out of church, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Wm. Skinner pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next.

The trial of Charles M. Jefferds for the murder of his father-in law, John Walton, is set down for Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Stoeker* vs. *Potter.*—Motion denied with costs, with leave to the defendant to answer on payment of costs within ten days.

Strutler vs. *Strutler.*—Divorce granted.

Spicer vs. *Spicer.*—Divorce granted.

Luneburgh vs. *Luneburgh.*—Divorce granted.

Husmen vs. *Emanuel.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Rassen vs. *Tappen.*—Motion granted with costs.

Robertson vs. *Denniston.*—Motion granted. No costs.

Fry vs. *McEvily.*—Objections overruled.

Underhill vs. *Underhill.*—Referred back.

Bigelow vs. *Goddard.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Coleman vs. *Mitchell.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Matter of Ridley, Guardian, and of Watts.—Order granted.

Habeas corpus of Dowdley and Dunn.—Dunn discharged.

Sagoz vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion denied with costs.

Large Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 29.

A whole block of buildings on Mississippi-street, Donaldsonville, La., was burned on Friday last. Loss $200,000; insured for $11,000.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 1—A. M.

There are no signs, as yet, of the steamer now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 20th of June. Weather fine.

[Advertisement.]
$100,000
Worth of
SUMMER CLOTHING
At less than
Half price,
At
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
No. 66 and No. 68
Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sore legs, wounds, &c., &c. The surprising sale of these medicines is the surest test of their efficacy in the cure of diseases. Thousands of persons suffering from dreadful maladies have been cured by their use after all other means had failed. Let none despair of success.

$300,000.
SUMMER CLOTHING.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway,
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
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to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Bunting and Silk Flags.
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
Gold-chop Fire-Crackers.
For sale at low prices at
JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-Office,
And No. 405 Broadway.

$100,000.
WORTH OF
Summer Clothing.
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN
HALF PRICE.
The whole immense stock of Summer wear, such as white Drills, Ducks, Linens, Marseilles, Cottonades, Alpacas, Drap d'Etes, Silks, &c., &c., at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st, is now being sold at merely nominal prices, regardless of cost.
Linen Dusters, as low as ....50 cents.
White Linen Duck Coats........$1
Fine Marseilles Vests........$1
Black Alpaca Suits........$5
Light Cassimere Suites........$5
Fine Alpaca Coats........$2
&c. &c. &c. &c.
At EVANS'
Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.,
between Gold and Cliff sts.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

Fourth of July,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.
The most delicious and invigorating creams and ices, including vanilla, strawberry, lemon, chocolate, pine apple, fruit, ices, orange, strawberry, raspberry and pine apple.

To the Public.—Beware of the Numerous dealers in FIREWORKS advertising themselves as agents, sole Agents Dépôts, &c., of celebrated makers. Remember "good wine needs no bush," and all the business placards and advertisements over poor qualities of goods will hardly make them up to the standard quality. In order to secure the best, call at the Old Dépôt, of S. D. ROBERTS, No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Cool Under Shirts—
BEST READY MADE SHIRTS—
Linen and Muslin DRAWERS—
At PEREGO'S popular stores,
No. 61 Nassau st. and No. 175 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses—For the Cure of Rupture.
For lightness, cleanliness, durability, and economy, Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss (used in bathing,) challenges comparison with any truss in the world. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 30, ELIZA H., youngest daughter of Mrs. Jane Anderson, widow of the late Robert Anderson.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers-in law, John Daily, M. A. Hyatt and S. A. Dodge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 160 Prince-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

BURGOYNE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, June 29, WILLIAM BURGOYNE, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at Grace Church, on Wednesday, July 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DALRYMPLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, June 30, JAMES DALRYMPLE, in 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 62 Bank-st., at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

BELL.—In this City, on Sunday, June 30, HARRIET MATILDA BELL, daughter of Samuel P. and Lydia S. Bell, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Annunciation on Tuesday, July 2 at 3½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BULKELEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 1, ROBERT J. BULKELEY, son of the late C. E. Bulkeley, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his mother, No. 50 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock.

SPARKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, June 30, ALEXANDER F. SPARKS, aged 39 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Samuel Sparks, and his father-in-law, Robert M. Whiting, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 80 Cumberland-st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

CROCHERON.—In Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, July 1, MARY CROCHERON, widow of Hon. Jacob Crocheron, aged 86 years.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church.

HARDENBERGH.—In Jersey City, on Monday, July 1, FANNIE E., daughter of John P. and Frances E. Hardenbergh, aged 10 months.

HUMPHREY.—In the City of Albany, on Thursday, June 27, at the residence of her brother, S. J. Thompson, MARY A., wife of S. D. Humphrey, of White Plains, N.Y.

STEWART.—In Lyme, Conn., on Thursday, June 27, SUSAN B. STEWART, daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, of this City.

NEILSON.—In New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday evening, June 30, A. SCHUYLER NEILSON, son of the late Col. John Neilson, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Tuesday,) 2d inst., at 5½ P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church.

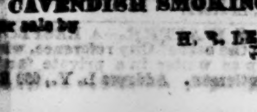
PLATT.—In Girard, Penn., on Sunday, June 23, WILLIAM ROBERT, son of Charles and Margaret L. Platt.

BEALE.—In Baltimore, on Sunday morning, June 30, DANIEL, second son of John and Maria P. Beale, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 312 Degraw-st, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 361.—July 1, 1861.
53, 72, 18, 56, 29, 36, 14, 65, 47, 64, 4, 16.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 362.—July 1, 1861.
32, 47, 25, 48, 49, 3, 65, 40, 37, 78, 20, 71, 22, 73.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SUMMER.
$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased. F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.


WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. S. LE ROY,
No. [illegible] Cedar-st.,
New-York.

NEW BOOKS

"The amplest rarest and most interesting illustrations of the lower creation that have ever reached Europe"—*Professor Owen (before the Royal Geographical Society.)*

HARPER & BROTHERS,

FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Publish this Day:

I.

DU CHAILLU'S

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa: with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, the Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus and other Animals. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, Corresponding Member of the American Ethnological Society; of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, and of the Boston Society of Natural History. With Numerous Illustrations. 8 vo., Muslin (uniform with *Livingstone, Barth* and *Burton*.) $3 00.

From the London Times.

The extraordinary production of M. du Chaillu is now in the hands of thousands of inquisitive readers. The reception already accorded to the fortunate explorer for the proofs of his prowess exhibited at the Geographical Society, the summary of their results which has seen the public ear, and the rumors and controversies inevitably attendant on any large acquisition to our knowledge of the earth's surface or of its living denizens, have stimulated expectation in a sense which we hardly remember to have welcomed the efforts of any recent adventurer. Even the rescue of the old World records, the opening of the tombs of empires, the recovery of history from the lava of Pompeii or the ash-heaps of Assyria, excited a less lively interest than these new vistas of the natural world, because they are still existing realities important to science and, in a territorial sense, to the civilization yet to come. We must go back to the voyages of La Perouse and Capt. Cook, and almost to the days of wonder which followed the track of Columbus, for novelties of equal significance to the age of their discovery. M. du Chaillu has struck into the very spine of Africa, and has lifted the veil of the torrid zone from its western rivers, swamps and forests. He has found therein a variety of new types of living creatures and others which were only partially and imperfectly known. He has sojourned among tribes or races who feed on their kind, and he has encountered the animal more formidable than any yet heard of, which inspires a terror enhanced by traditions as yet mysterious and incredible, and which is, at all events, of paramount interest at this moment to the conjectures and hypotheses of our leading physiologists. But the crowning discovery of the whole is the identification of the great feature of the continent which another traveler is said to have reached at another point—that chain of Alpine mountains which appears to traverse it from East to West, in which are hidden the secrets of its mighty rivers and on which must depend the determination of its future. Such exploits on the part of a slight, wiry American gentleman of French extraction, whose modesty and evident trustworthiness have commended him to almost every one who has met him in English society, are a sufficient explanation of the eagerness to read his narrative, and more than an excuse for our own prompt attention to its varied contents.

II.

A DAY'S RIDE.

A Life's Romance. By CHARLES LEVER. Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "Maurice Tiernay," "One of Them," &c., &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

III.

WILLSON'S FIFTH READER.

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WILLSON'S READERS. A Series of School and Family Readers; Designed to Teach the Art of Reading in the most Simple, Natural and Practical Way; Embracing in their Plan the whole range of Natural History and the Physical Sciences; aiming at the highest degree of Usefulness, and splendidly illustrated. Consisting of a Primer and seven Readers. By MARCIUS WILLSON. The Primer, and First Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers now ready. Prices 15, 20, 30, 50, 66 cents and $1.

THE FIFTH READER contains, Part I., "Elocutionary," in which the higher principles of Elocution are developed in a series of conversations, with numerous examples. Part II., "Herpetology, or Reptiles." (the Third Division of Zoology,) with drawings of 40 species. Part III., "Human Physiology and Health," continued from the Fourth Reader, with 13 illustrations. Part IV., "Botany," continued from the Fourth Reader, with drawings of nearly 200 species of Plants, grouped in Families, in accordance with the *natural method*. Part V., "Ichthyology, or Fishes," (the Fourth Division of Zoology) with drawings of 124 species. Part VI., "Civil Architecture," appropriately illustrated with the different Orders, &c. Part VII., "Chemistry." Part VIII., "Geology," with Geological Chart and Drawings of Extinct Animals. Part IX., "Ancient History," with illustrated Poetical Selections, &c.

There are also Ten "Miscellaneous" Divisions, each illustrated.

Choice selections, in great part poetical have been gathered from more than *two hundred* different writers, to give interest to and illustrate the scientific divisions, and thereby furnish a suitable *variety* for reading purposes.

"WE COMMEND THE INTRODUCTION OF THIS SERIES OF READERS INTO EVERY SCHOOL IN THE LAND AND AN *AUTO-DE-FE* OF ALL PREVIOUS ONES WITH TOTAL DISREGARD TO THEIR COST."—*New-York Times, June 24*—[*Notice of Fifth Reader.*]

☞ Will be sent by Mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS.

For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing or as regular laundress in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; understands the use of the sewing machine. Inquire at No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and to take care of children; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a steady and permanent situation. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call at 257 East 13th st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; she understands her work well, and can give the best references. Apply at No. 37 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation to take care of children and to sew; also, a woman to sew by the day. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a small private family; with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Address No. 165 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, in City or country; good reference from last employer; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 315 2d-av., corner of 20th-st, for one day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children, and plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No 207 1st-av., for two days, in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by an amiable and willing young woman, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 37 East 35th-st., where she is at present engaged and permitted to refer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; or as meat and pastry cook for a hotel or a first-class boarding-house. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST COMPETENT young woman, a situation as thorough cook, or cook and assistant at washing and ironing; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastry, meats, soups, jellies; and good disposition and obliging; two years' City reference from last place; no objections to country. Call at, or address ELIZA, No. 830 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th st., for two days; wages moderate.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook; is an excellent baker; fully understands her business; can get good City recommendations for four years; is a Protestant; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days, (if not engaged,) at No 94 Rivington st, six blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or do chamberwork; willing to go the country; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th & 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by an American Protestant woman; thoroughly understands cooking and baking in all their branches; no objection to assist in the washing, or to go in the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 582 Houston-st., in shoe-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, six years' reference from her last lady, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game; wages $8; City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business; best of City reference. Call or address No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; seven years' recommendation can be given. Call at No. 227 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Country preferred.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE City or country for a worthy woman, who is an experienced cook. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 9 Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH COOK WISHES A situation in City or country, at moderate wages; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the washing; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., first floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED for a smart, industrious servant girl as good plain cook, or to do general housework, in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, economizing and neat; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the work of a small family, good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, Room No. 14.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references given. Call at No. 104 24th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days; has no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls, one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take charge from birth, and bring up by hand; is accustomed to traveling; best City reference. Call at No. 10 Prince-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK, &c—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or house servant for a small family; City or country; can give best references. Call for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, by an experienced and capable young woman, who is also a first rate baker. Apply at her present employer's, No. 23 East 35th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Call at No. 159 30th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can give best of City reference. Call for two days at 213 West 40th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; she is willing to assist in housework; she is a good laundress and baker. Can get the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 346 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to cook, wash and iron, who understands her business; two years' reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 207 1st av., in the bakery.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant English woman, a situation as housekeeper or to take charge of a house for the Summer, or would travel with a lady; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady wants a situation as housekeeper for a widower with children, where her mother could board with her; reference given and required. Address N. A., Box No. 148 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AND ACcomplished lady desires a situation as housekeeper in the country to a wealthy gentleman; references exchanged. Address, for one week, stating where an interview may be had, A. H. Y., Station D.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-working, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and pies; is also a good washer and ironer; understands milking and butter-making; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A clean, active young woman, a situation as housemaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; her employer can be seen, where she has lived the last two years in the above situations; makes nice bread and is a good laundress; no objection to country; wages no object. Call, or address [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—CARE OF CHILDREN.—Wanted, situations, by two young girls, sisters, lately landed—one to do general housework, and the other to take care of children and sew, or would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 7 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family, in City or country, by a respectable young woman; City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation at general housework; has no objection to accompany a lady or family to Europe or California; best of City reference. Call or address No. 117 St. Mark's-place, Room No. 12, front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN honest, sober and active young woman wishes a situation to do the duties of a household; understands baking, cooking, washing and ironing and dairy work; prefers the country. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WITH THE best of City reference wishes a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, clear-starching, &c.; is also an excellent getter up of gentlemen's linen; is prompt in her work and not afraid of it. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do housework, by a respectable Protestant girl; has good reference; no objection to the country. Will receive calls, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; understands French fluting; can take full charge of the laundry; would go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork or fine washing and ironing; is an excellent fluter; has the best recommendations. Call at her present employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., near 4th-av., until Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after 6.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, or take care of an invalid person; no objection to travel or the country; is a neat sewer; can give the best of City reference. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 East 34th-st., near Madison-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can produce the very best of City reference; has several years' of experience in the care of children; country preferred. Apply at No. 392 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 86 West 40th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from it's birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to travel with a family, and act as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a young girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and dressmaking, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; the best of City references given. Call at No. 260 6th-av., near 17th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes employment, by the week or month; is a good dress and cloak finisher; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at or address No. 88 West 39th-st., top floor, for two dyas.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes employment, by the week or month, at family sewing or dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Call at No. 107 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 269 Fulton, corner of Tillary-st., in the milliner's.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS WAITER.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A good situation for a faithful girl, who has been three years with her, either as waitress or as chambermaid. Application can be made Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2, at No. 30 West 25th-st.

AS ASSISTANT WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, about 14 years of age, in a respectable private family, as assistant waiter, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 72 Vandam-st., southeast corner of Vandam and Hudson-st., James Raleigh's rooms, for two days.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, honest, sober young woman wishes a situation in the country as general houseworker; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is fond of children; can milk, and is willing to make herself useful; has nine months' reference from her last place. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker; can wash and iron first-rate; no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., employers will find a large selection of German, American, English and Irish help for all kinds of work for City and country, at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class references. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address G. R., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of a gentleman's horses in all its branches; is a first class driver; has no objections to the country; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate qualities; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and can be highly recommended. Address P. H., Box No. 220, Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, TO drive a one horse phaeton; must be expert in driving, genteel in dress, and bring best references. Apply between 10 and 12, at No. 43 Exchange-place, first office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored man who comes well recommended. For further particulars, apply at No. 33 East 13th-st., where he can be seen until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman, having no longer any use for his services; he can recommend him in every particular. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single Englishman; is an excellent groom and gardener; understands milking and keeping a place in order; is willing and obliging; wages $10 to $12; best of City reference from his last place. Address T. P., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A young single man, Protestant, desires a situation; he understands all kinds of work on a country place; seven years' references of ability and good character in every particular can be given. Call on S. Tyrrell, No. 849 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN man, a situation as farmer or vegetable gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of both businesses; is 30 years old, and can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at A. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., or address C. B. W., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A [illegible]

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, WITH [illegible] wishes to obtain a situation as a waiter in a private family, or to travel with a gentleman. Address L. Y., [illegible] Broadway, near 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener and groom, by a very respectable sober man; is a good kitchen gardener, takes good care of horses and cattle, and will be found very useful about a country place; excellent reference from late employer. Address J. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS the best of City reference; has lived with first-class families as above; understands the care of horses; can drive in single harness; no objection to the country. Address J. H., drug-store, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., opposite Union-square, for two days.

WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping, wishes to procure a place for his man-servant, an intelligent Protestant man, very trustworthy and reliable, an excellent waiter, &c.; will be glad to recommend him to any gentleman wanting a first-rate man. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., for two days.

AS HANDY MAN.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young man wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; he understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good driver; is a good milker, and is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A boy who can write a good hand; wages $2 a week. Address S. & R., Box No. 135 Times Office, stating age and address.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS of age, to wait on a gentleman; must be willing to make himself useful; one accustomed to the care of horses preferred. Address W. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 115 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN gardener, married, without children, to occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place, ten miles from the City. Address, with references and wages expected, E. G. H., Box No. 12 Belleville Post-office, N. Y.

A GIRL.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, A girl to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer, a good cook and baker. None need apply but such as are able to do the above, and willing to work. Good City reference required. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 274 Madison-av., corner of 41st-st.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived with most respectable employers, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Address A. M., No. 75 3d-av., between 11th and 12th st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERIcan child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A first-class bakery and confectionery; must be smart and active and willing to be useful. Recommendations required. Address J. H. W., Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply to J. F. JOY, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, ONE stewardess, three girls to travel, and three porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a family's washing, or a few single gentlemen's; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
SELLING OFF,
At No. 473 Broadway, (late BEEKMAN & Co.)
By order of the Assignee.
This entire Stock having
TO BE CLOSED OUT
WITHIN A LIMITED PERIOD,
The price of everything
HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED.
LACE MANTILLAS AND LACE POINTS
Reduced 50 per cent.
SILK AND OTHER DRESS GOODS
In same proportion.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!
1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
As we intend to close out all our Summer stock right off.
CALL AND SEE.
CALL AND SEE.
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
W. R. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name in the store. No connection with any other.

BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 342 Bow'y,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
A. Bruehl, Washington,
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston,
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st, corner Beaver.

ARMY TENT CONTRACTORS.
BRASS GROMMETS, or Eyelets, or the improved PATENT GALVANIZED IRON GROMMETS, are a great saving of time in the manufacture of Tents and an improvement for Sails, Hammocks, Awnings, Flags, &c. Address the manufacturers, WILCOX & HALL, Middletown, Conn.

ARMY CAMP COT.—WEIGHT LESS THAN eight pounds; folds up in a bag two feet long; requires no mattress. Price five dollars. Mosquito bar complete, one dollar extra. Officers and surgeons in the army are invited to inspect it. Orders by post must be accompanied by the money, or can be paid to the Express Company on delivery. ARMY CAMP COT COMPANY, No. 429 Broadway, New-York.

A DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON OF WAR—On exhibition and for sale at Merchant's Exchange, Wall-st. Its execution is wonderful.

FLAGS.

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES,
FOR SALE BY
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.—A LARGE ASSORTment of American Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants, &c., made up in a superior manner, from the best bunting, at about old prices, with an assortment of Bunting by late arrivals, for sale by WM. AYMAR & CO., No. 50 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House on the 4th day of July, in full uniform, at 11 o'clock, to celebrate the 85th year of our National Independence, and to escort Hon. Edward Everett to the Academy of Music from the Everett House. Veterans in this City and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to join with us in the celebration. A collation will be prepared. By order H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.
N. B.—Meeting THIS EVENING, July 2, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER—NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.—This Society will meet at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 M.
Members of the State societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.
The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
Wm. S. Popham, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same Pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healty, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm, 22 miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE.—Several persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large airy rooms, in a first-class private house; three acres, abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c.; fishing and bathing; also, a large carriage house; terms moderate. Apply at No. 820 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED among the hills of Connecticut at a large brick farmhouse about 80 miles from New-York; communication twice daily. Chickens, vegetables, dairy, fruit, ice, &c., from the farm. Call or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—Several families can be accommodated with unexceptional board and large airy rooms, in a first-class private house; abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c. Price moderate. Address R. M. C., Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near the Great South Bay, Long Island, about 30 miles from New-York. A family of eight or ten can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 252 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., second door from the dépôt, by letter or at the house. Mrs. REYNOLDS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons, $8 to $12, a week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CARroll Park; situation pleasant and airy; cars pass the door; within easy walking distance of the Ferry. Terms very moderate. Address No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—NO. 15 AMITY-ST., NEAR BROADway; nicely furnished rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, to let, with board; house contains gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate. Apply as above. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily is desirous to obtain two gentlemen to occupy a large front bedroom; contains large closets and gas; hot and cold water introduced. Terms, $9 50. References given and required. Address ARGYLE, Box No. 115 Times Office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; dinner at 6 P. M. Location above 14th-st. Address G., Box No. 464 P. O.

TO LET—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A suite of three furnished rooms, together or single to single gentlemen, with or without partial board; terms moderate; references required. No. 86 West 13th-st.

378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to let, without board. Prices to suit the times. House first-class.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a small private family with pleasant rooms and board, at 16 West 19th-st., just west of 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANSION, IN EXCELlent order, with all modern improvements; fine lawn in front, and overlooking the North River; an unsurpassed location for a private residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., or at No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—FOUR THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, just completed, with high stoops and sub-cellars, in 123d-st., (Harlem,) between 1st av. and Avenue A, convenient to the boat and 2d and 3d-av. cars. The location is delightful. Rent, to the 1st of next May, $300 each. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR THE ST. Dennis Hotel, the second floor of a first-class house, with or without breakfast; rooms will be let together or separately, by the year or for the Summer months; references given and required. Address F. S., Box No. 143 Times Office.

HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—PAYment would be taken in mortgage bonds or stocks. It is brown-stone front, modern built, desirably located, near 5th-av., below 14th-st. Address N. Y. Post-office, Box No. 1,256. Give description of property offered.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x80, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD brick dwelling in Ellis-place, Sing Sing, containing ten rooms; lot 69x138 feet; to let very low this year. Apply to JOHN CHADEAYNE, near premises, or to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 290 West 50th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARRYtown, for three or four months, at a very low price, all in complete order, with carriage-house for a pair of horses, within half a mile of the dépôt. Inquire of GEO. HEATH, Tarrytown.

TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—A FURNISHED cottage for the Summer, pleasantly situated on the Hudson, one hour from the City—boat or cars. Price moderate. Address S. H. BROWN, Irvington, N. Y.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country residence for a small family and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union square Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF SORREL HORSES, kind and gentle in harness, six years old, good under saddle, and will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving for the war. Inquire at WILSON'S Stables, 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—THE AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] [illegible], and at the stationery generally. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASBORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
B. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

LAKE HAPATCONG HOUSE, MORRIS County, New-Jersey, is now open to receive guests, and is not surpassed for a quiet family resort; also, to those going out to spend the 4th of July, we would refer to the Morris and Essex Railroad excursion arrangement for 4th and 5th. Two and a half hours' ride from the foot of Cortlandt-st to Drakeville station, where carriages will be in waiting to convey to the house. RICHARD CARMAN, proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MAY BE SEEN THIS day from 12 to 3½ o'clock, the proprietor at No 8 Dey-st., second floor. "Mountain Glen," Plainfield, N. J., 26 miles from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Large lawn, ample shades, baths, beautiful drives, &c. The place for families. Address a letter to M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year; also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PARK PAVILION is now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post office, Monmouth County, N. J. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 590 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1 798 New York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 23 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND.—To let or lease at Clifton, a very fine and large house, completely furnished, with the view of the lower Bay. The grounds, of many acres, are in perfect order. It is occupied now, but possession can be given immediately. Apply at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A DEsirable piece of property; improved; fronting on High-st. Apply to JANE WINSLOW, No. 40 East Houston-st., corner of Wesley-place, New-York.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property in 4th-st., well let, pays 10 per cent., from 30 to 50 acres in Westchester County, with good buildings worth from $8,000 to $10,000, for an equal value of exchange, or would pay part cash. Address with particulars TRADESMAN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce.

AN OFFICER, RAISING MEN AND MEANS for the war, offers to sell his well selected building lots, farming and timber lands, in this and Western States, at a great sacrifice for cash, or any kind of merchandise applicable to the wants or outfits of soldiers. Principals only will address UNION, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO HOLDERS OF LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS.—I will buy $30,000 to $40,000 worth of dry-goods, and other merchandise, at fair prices, for which I will pay two-thirds the amount in good farm land, at $5 per acre, and one-third the amount in cash.
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200.—A PERSON HAVING THIS AMOUNT can have an opportunity to engage in a business already established, that will pay $1,500 per month. Address, with real name and place, for interview, B. H. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A toy and candy store, doing at present a very good business. Reason of selling is on account of moving to the country. For further particulars, apply at No. 501 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Will be sold very cheap.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 63 9th-av., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience,
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Dépôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated enter upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable medicine, viz.:
Mr. David Rine, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3rd and 3rd sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st, Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McComiskey, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3rd floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 13th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 28 Ann-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 38 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, &c.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Worth every one's owning."—*Home Journal.* Price $1. RICHARDSON, Bookseller, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUCEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; GODFREY, No 831 Broadway.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that is never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.

The fourth installment of assessment—five cents per share—on the capital stock of the SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No 24 3d-st., Baltimore, on or before FRIDAY, July 5, 1861. This being the last installment, the failure to pay on or before the day named, and also any previous installments remaining open, will render the forfeiture of such stock absolute.
By order, JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, June 28, 1861.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY BONDS

Coupons of Yuba County Bonds, due July 1, 1861, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The stock is issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, June 28, 1861.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS in this Institution, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under; and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 15. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order,
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CARRAR, Acc't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Corner New-Bowery. Open daily. Interest (Six Per Cent) commences July 1. The deposits of this Bank since the commencement of the war exceed the drafts $31,738 94.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av. and 26th st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 12 AVENUE A, between [illegible] sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870 (interest payable quarterly) also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:
Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Railway Coupons.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Buffalo and South Line Railroad Coupons.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 22, on all deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts.
Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

JULY INTEREST ON CHICAGO BONDS.—Holders of Chicago Sewerage Bonds will present their coupons at American Exchange Bank; of Water and Municipal Bonds, at Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, at which places money is deposited to pay the same. S. D. WARD, Chicago City, Comptroller.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty st. New York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and muller, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331) three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz.:

Station House.	
2d Precinct	No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct	No. 9 Oak st.
5th Precinct	No. 49 Leonard-st.
6th Precinct	No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct	Cor. Wooster and Prince-st.
9th Precinct	No. 94 Charles-st.
12th Precinct	Harlem.
13th Precinct	Cor. of Attorney and Delancey sts.
18th Precinct	22d-st., near 2d-av.
19th Precinct	59th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
21st Precinct	No. 120 East 35th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.
CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.
The above sale is adjourned to July 3, 1861, at same hour and place. June 28, 1861.
CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, 65th st., between 3d and 2d avs. New-York June 28, 1861.

NOTICE.—AT THE LATE FIRE OF THE COMPANY'S stables, a number of horses strayed to various parts of the City. Parties having the same in their possession are requested to deliver them at the office of the Company, where they will be suitably rewarded and expenses paid.
All persons retaining any horses belonging to the Company will be proceeded against according to law.
WM. A. DARLING, President.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown* are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS

STAMMERING CURED.

On receipt of $2 I will send instructions by which I was cured myself. One hour's practice of the same will cure any case of stammering. If it fails to cure will refund the money. Address H. A. BARTHOLMER, No 36 John-st.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process adapted to medical purposes, such as making Tinctures, Extracts, Ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

AN OFFICE BUSINESS WANTED DOWN TOWN.—Any one having such to dispose of, will address, with full particulars, location, &c., to MONMOUTH, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No 3 CHAMBERS ST. NEW-YORK, June, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 15th of July next.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-SQUARE—New York. July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent. on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst., by order of the Trustees.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 84 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2. J. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to 10th inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. for the current six months, ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.
By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the first of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 29, 1861.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next.
By order of the Board. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

18TH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1861. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office No. 52 Wall st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3½) three and one half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the third day of July next. By order.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL ST., July 1, 1861.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.
By order W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st., on and after Tuesday, July 2.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable to the shareholders on and after July 1.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand. WM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH.
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of MERKLEE & THATCHER, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. The business will be settled by GEORGE F. MERKLEE, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOHN M. THATCHER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Taylor, Campbell & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. JAMES A. TAYLOR is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM CAMPBELL,
JAMES A. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM TAYLOR has this day associated with him his two sons, JAMES A. TAYLOR and EDWIN L. TAYLOR, and will continue the iron foundry and machine business, at Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams st., under the firm name of WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS.
ABRAHAM CAMPBELL will continue the machine business at his former place of business, No. 9 Adams-st.
BROOKLYN, July 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. PLATT and NATHAN C. PLATT, of the City of New-York, under and by the firm name and style of PLATT & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of May, 1861. GEORGE W. PLATT is alone authorized to settle and adjust the affairs of said firm.
GEORGE W. PLATT,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. NATHAN C. PLATT.
The business will be continued by GEORGE W. PLATT at No. 20 Maiden-lane.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BUCKBEE & HUSSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of LEWIS H. BUCKBEE. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be settled by JOSEPH B. HUSSON, who will continue the business of the late firm.
LEWIS H. BUCKBEE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOSEPH B. HUSSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, for the purpose of transacting a general Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business at No. 44 Exchange-place, New York City, July 1, 1861.
N. S. WASHBURN.
GEO. H. LE HURAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS & POND, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission on the New-York Stock Exchange.
ANTHONY L. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL M. POND.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. Office No. 22 William-st.

I HAVE ADMITTED MY SON, W. H. H. OSBORNE, as partner from this date. H. OSBORNE.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.
The firm will be known in future as H. OSBORNE & SON.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling *counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.

The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,
Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River for Havana, via Key West, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA..........SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, July 20
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, July 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail on July 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.
Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 4 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 6 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 8½ A. M.	Monday, July 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 9½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 10 3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings on and after July 3. John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford, and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 2, 10½ A. M.	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 2 P. M.
Thursday, July 4, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 5 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 6 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 8, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 9 3:50 P. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Wed'nday, July 10, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 6 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE TO Albany, in connection with the New-York Central Railroad, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY.—Fare 50 cents.—The steam-palace NORTH AMERICA, C. D. HANCOX, Commander, leaves the Company's wharf, foot of Robinson-st., as above at 6 P. M., arriving in time to make the connections North and West. As the boats forming the People's Line cannot pass the bar at Castleton only when the tide serves, those who prefer river navigation will see that they will remedy a great disappointment by taking passage on this line. J. W. HANCOX, Proprietor.
Office foot of Robinson st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, 4TH OF July week, will leave New-York (James-slip) on WEDNESDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., instead of Tuesday, her regular day. Will leave next trip on SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 6½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $18.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TWO DAYS MORE OF THE UNION DRAMA,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,
Founded on the present War for the Union. It will be played at 3 and 7¾ o'clock this P. M.
To be seen at all hours, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS and their BLACK MOTHER and BROTHER, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, besides a great variety of other living Bears, MONSTER SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.
☞ ON THE GLORIOUS FOURTH!
The Museum will present an unwonted bill of
NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS,
Including splendid Dramatic performances every hour.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
AND
FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON,
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN NIGHTS,
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE.
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
NEW UNION TABLEAUX.
NOTICE.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES of the SEVEN SISTERS
On the FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON,
At 2 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock. Secured seats in advance without extra charge.

WINTER GARDEN.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.
Second representation of Mr. Sothern's intense five act drama, (adapted from the French,)
SUSPENSE.
Second appearance of
Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOWARD and Mr. L. P. BARRETT.
To be followed by
A GENERAL CARNIVAL ON SKATES.
After which
THE PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON.
Concluding with
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID TABLEAUX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
By the special invitation of our citizens,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver an ADDRESS,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 4, 1861, on
"THE GREAT ISSUES NOW BEFORE THE COUNTRY."
THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, with the entire
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
will do escort duty.
THE SELECT CHOIR from the Institution for the Blind, have kindly volunteered their services, led by Professor LASAR.
PROGRAMME: 1. National Airs, by the Band.
2. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. SPRING. 3. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by the Choir.
4. Address, by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.
5. "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Choir.
6. "The Army Hymn," to the tune of "Old Hundred," words by Oliver Wendell Holmes, sung by the Choir, in which the whole audience will join.
Mr. Everett will devote the entire net proceeds to the relief of the Families of New-York Volunteers.
TICKETS—Dress Circle, Parquette and First Circle, $1; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents. The number will be strictly limited to the capacity of the house. For sale at the Hotels, Music and Book-stores, in New-York and Brooklyn, and at Sibell's, Wall-st. Secure the tickets and avoid the speculators on the day of the Address.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. To commence at 2 o'clock.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,

July 4, 1861,
At Cooper Institute, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer will preside, assisted by the following gentlemen, as Vice Presidents:

Peter Cooper,	D. R. Martin,	E. B. Hart,
Wm. B. Astor,	Wm. M. Evarts,	Wm. Banks,
Isaac Sherman,	E. Ellsworth,	Elisha Brooks,
Robt. T. Haws,	D. Appleton,	Richard Kelly,
Isaac H. Bailey,	E. Delafield Smith,	Wm. B. Taylor,
George W. Blunt,	Wm. Tucker,	H. W. Robinson,
Jared V. Peck,	Simeon Draper,	Robert Murray,
James Kelly,	Chas King,	Lemuel Smith,
Horace Greeley,	Hiram Barney,	George Dennison.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Cookman.
Oration by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.
Music by the Seventh Regiment Band.
Singing by Children's Choir and Glee Club.
Tickets of admission 25 cents; to be had at the principal Hotels, Bookstores, of the Committee of Arrangements and at the door.
The entire proceeds to be given to the Ladies' Society for the relief of patriotic volunteers.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

MARTIN THATCHER,	CHARLES EICHORN,
ARCH'D. A. PETERSON,	BENJAMIN G. ROPES,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,	JAMES UNDERHILL,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	GEORGE H. SMITH,
SAMUEL T. PETERS,	W. W. MEEKER,
JOHN H. WHITE,	E. M. SKIDMORE,

MARTIN THATCHER, Chairman.
JAMES UNDERHILL, } Secretaries.
E. M. SKIDMORE, }

PALACE GARDENS.

OPENING NIGHT,
July 4, 1861,
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
FIREWORKS,
BY THE
MESSRS. EDGE.
GRAND DRILL
BY THE
PALACE GARDEN ZOUAVES.
SONGS BY COL. FRED
And the
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MR. J. F. STRATTON'S
MILITARY AND SERENADE BAND.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

L. A. & G. P. BENJAMIN'S

UNION CONCERT,
By a class of 1,000 children, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1861.
The songs will fully portray the present state of the country, touching on the past as well as on its future glory. The great feature of the entertainment will be a patriotic piece entitled THE UNION, written for the occasion, in which several characters and groups will appear. The Union to be represented by Thirty-four young Misses, appropriately dressed; the Government to be represented by President Lincoln, and Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; the seceders by Jeff. Davis; England by John Bull; France by Napoleon; and a group representing Germany, Russia, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, and other countries, with occasional responses from a real Yankee, terminating in a Grand Tableau "Triumph of Union over Rebellion!"
Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M. 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. BEAR, Secretary. Chairman.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

WHAT THE BROOKLYN IS DOING.

The following are extracts from a private letter received in this City:

U. S. STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN, OFF PASS L'OUTRE, MOUTH OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, June 3, 1861.

We arrived here on the 26th of May, from Pensacola, to blockade this Pass. On the 28th we captured a bark called the *H. E. Spearing*, from Rio Janeiro, loaded with 4,625 bags coffee, and sent her to Key West, in charge of our Boatswain and one Midshipman, and nine of our crew. We have news from New-Orleans to-day. The English, French and Bremen Consuls were on board. New-Orleans is in a dreadful state; no business whatever is going on. The National Government has stopped all provisions from coming down the river, and the people along the lower part of the river are in a state of starvation. The saucy *Brooklyn* is the only ship here, and we don't care for all the secession army and navy. The *Powhatan* is blockading the Southwest Pass, about 60 miles from here, and nothing can go in there or here on any consideration. We let some ships go to sea, and there are some eight or ten on the Bar, fast in the mud, cotton loaded, which can go away as soon as they can get off.

I think the South will be sick enough of JEFF DAVIS and his gang before a great while, and will drive them out of the country.

I think we will get home next Fall some time. We are in beautiful condition for fighting, not a sick man on board, a full crew, and everything about our battery in splendid order,—in fact, that is all our study now. Everybody is on the alert night and day, and eager for a brush, but I do not think any of these fellows dare come near us, or get in our way. God help them if they do!

Our battery is twenty 9-inch guns and one 10-inch pivot—all shell guns—and we think we can fight any ship in the world, and would try it.

The *Niagara* is blockading Mobile. Everything was quiet at Pensacola when we left.

REMAINS OF CAPT. WARD.

THEIR REMOVAL TO HARTFORD, CONN.

The remains of the late Commander WARD arrived here from Washington on Sunday evening, in the custody of Capt. RINGGOLD and seven marines from the steamer *Freeborn*. They were conveyed to the Navy-yard, where they reposed in state on board the *North Carolina*, late his post of command. Under the direction of Capt. MEAD, who succeeds Capt. WARD, the poop deck was neatly fitted up for the reception of the body. The sides of the awning which inclosed the deck were draped with American flags. A cross of red bunting was hung at the head of the coffin, with colors covered with crape; wax tapers burned at the head and foot of the coffin, on which rested the sword, chapeau and coat of deceased. A beautiful cross, formed of flowers rested upon the lid of the coffin, and on an open vase was a wreath of white flowers, grouped by Mrs. Captain MEAD. The plate, in form of a cross, bore the following inscription:

"Commander JAMES WARD,
Died June 27, 1861,
Aged 55 years."

At 2½ o'clock the coffin was removed on shore by a body-guard of his late crew, accompanied by the officers of the ship. Here it was received by the officers of the various naval vessels now in port, with a guard of 100 marines under command of Captain DOUGHTY. The procession moved in the following order:

Detachment of Marines in funeral order.
The Navy-yard Band.
The ship's crew of the *North Carolina*.
Gig crew of the *Freeborn*.
Hearse,
Guarded by an escort of Marines.
Naval Officers
Officers of the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*.
Friends of deceased.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Capt. RINGGOLD, Commanders HULL, FOOTE, R. W. MEAD, of the *North Carolina*, A. H. FOOTE, and Surgeon ABERNETHY.

The flags at the Navy-yard and upon the neighboring shipping were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired for one hour during the moving of the procession. The body was conveyed to the steamer *City of Hartford*, to be taken to Hartford for final interment. The ceremonies will be at the cathedral. The wife and two sons of deceased are in Germany. The oldest son and a brother are among the immediate relatives who have charge of the remains.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

On and after Thursday, the 4th of July, the Military Departments of the United States Army, as we learn from a pretty reliable source, will be as follows, until further orders.

Department of Illinois—The State of Illinois; Brig.-Gen. POPE commanding.

Department of Missouri—The State of Missouri. Head-quarters at St. Louis. Gen. MCCLELLAN commanding, for the present; Brig.-Gen. LYON to command.

General Department of the East—Commandant, Gen. WOOL. Head-quarters, Troy, N. Y. Comprises the country east of the Mississippi River, and is subdivided and subject to contemplated subdivision.

Department of Washington—Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD commanding. Head-quarters at Washington. Comprises the State of Maryland, including Bladensburgh and Baltimore, the District of Columbia by original boundary, Fort Washington and the county adjacent.

Department of the South—Major-Gen. BUTLER commanding. Head-quarters, Fortress Monroe. Comprises Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Department of Virginia—Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL commanding; headquarters not established; comprises Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains, and north of James River, excepting Fortress Monroe and sixty miles around.

Department of Annapolis—Maj.-Gen. CADWALLADER commanding; head-quarters at Annapolis; embraces the territory twenty miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the City of Washington, as far as Bladensburgh, Maryland.

Department of Pennsylvania—Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON commanding; head-quarters at Philadelphia; comprises Pennsylvania, Delaware and all of Maryland not embraced in the foregoing departments.

Department of the West—Brig.-Gen. HARNEY; head-quarters at St. Louis; comprises the country west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within New-Mexico.

Department of Ohio—Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN commanding; head-quarters at Cincinnati.

Department of Kentucky—Col. ANDERSON commanding; head-quarters Louisville, Kentucky; comprises so much of the State of Kentucky as lies within a hundred miles of the Ohio River.

Department of Texas—Vacant. In *statu quo*.

Department of New-Mexico—Col. W. W. LORING commanding, (resigned;) head-quarters at Santa Fé; embraces the Territory of New-Mexico.

Department of the Pacific—Gen. SUMNER commanding; head-quarters at San Francisco; embraces the country West of the Rocky Mountains.

Department of Utah—Col. P. ST. GEORGE COOK; head quarters at Camp Crittenden, (formerly Camp Floyd;) comprises the Territory of Utah, except the portion of it lying West of the 117th degree of west longitude.

The Head-quarters of the Army are still nominally in Eleventh-street, New-York, but Gen. SCOTT now issues orders from the National Capital, without dating from this City, as usual.

The United States storeship *Supply* was yesterday floated out of the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the *Harriet Lane* floated in. In consequence of the burial of Capt. WARD, work was dull in the yard, and that which could be conveniently left over was not carried on.

Yesterday there was a general muster of all the troops on Governor's Island, when, in compliance with the usual bi-monthly custom, the entire garrison was reviewed and inspected by the commanding officer of the chief recruiting station of the Eastern and Western Departments. Col. SMITH inspected over 600 men, who appeared to great advantage; and, to-day, makes a report of the circumstance to the War Department. The soldiers at Fort Hamilton were also mustered.

The United States steam corvette *Richmond*, of the Mediterranean Squadron, is expected to arrive here to-day. She has been absent from the States for several months, and has shown the American flag at the principal harbors of France, Russia, Spain and Italy. She was recalled some time since by the Navy Department to assist in blockading the Southern ports.

The Navy Department will specify, to-day, the date of general mourning for Capt. JAMES WARD.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OFFICERS EXONERATING COL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.T., CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1861.

The attention of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T., having been called to a letter published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 26th, reflecting on Col. BUTTERFIELD, they have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the letter signed "Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T.," published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 26th, is incorrect in inception, false in detail, libelous in design.

Resolved, That nothing in the physique of our men could have led Col. BUTTERFIELD, or any of us, to suppose they were unable to bear the fatigue incidental to a drill parade; and had they not been weakened by their own imprudence, both before and after said parade, we are convinced that few, if any, would have been affected.

Resolved, That earnestly and cordially we here record our full and ample confidence in Col. BUTTERFIELD, as an officer and man, cheerfully bearing testimony to his efficiency, as proven by the high state of discipline to which his exertions have brought us, and his care of the men, proven by many acts of kindness, and the conceded fact that no regiment has fared better, and few as well, as the Twelfth, through his active exertions, thorough and systematic labors, in the organization and detail of the regiment.

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment deprecate, and have heretofore done so, the publication of any letters, except such as receive the official sanction and signature of some officer; that the writing of the communication was an act of insubordination and disrespect unworthy of any well-disciplined soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the request that they furnish the name of the author of the letter, and our expression of the sense of regret that we entertain that such a communication should have been allowed to appear in the columns of that paper.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ward, Major H. A. Bostwick, Adjutant Fred. T. Locke, James H. Boyle, Company G; William Huson, Company B; John D. Ottinett, Company D; Wm. H. McCormack, Company H; James Cromie, Company F; Wm. Fowler, Captain Company C; F. H. Olmsead, Company K; John Ward, Jr., Company A; William Raynor, Company I; J. H. Ward Ackerman, First Lieutenant Company F; Ezekiel Vance, Company H; Richard L. Hansen, Company B; Francis C. Barlow, First Lieutenant Company F; Charles Whitwork, First Lieutenant Company C; Wm. Dyatt, Thomas J. Hoyt, Second Lieutenant Company E; W. H. Hoogland, Company A; J. Sinclair Dean, Company K; James Gray, Company E; Thomas W. Murray, Second Lieutenant Company D; A. K. P. Dennett, Second Lieutenant Company B; David G. McKelvey, Second Lieutenant Company H; R. F. Macfarlane, Second Lieutenant Company K; H. W. Ryder, Captain Company E; Edward H. Fisher, Second Lieutenant Company J; Wm. Gardner, Lieutenant Company B; Lieut. L. K. Bingham, Company J; Lieut. Laughran, Company D; Henry Rowly, Second Lieutenant Company H; John A. Rintoul, Second Lieutenant Company G.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

CAMP BROOKLYN, Baltimore, June 29, 1861.

We, the undersigned, having seen several false and malicious statements in the New-York and Brooklyn papers, consider it our duty to inform the public that they are entirely false.

1. It is charged that "The Colonel has sold rations belonging to the men, and appropriated the proceeds for his own use."
2. "That the camp is kept in a filthy condition."
3. "That the Colonel has appeared on parade intoxicated."

The fact is, there were rations belonging to and not required by the regiment sold by the proper officers, and the money divided equally among the privates of the regiment.

As to the second charge, the person who penned the article must have been ignorant of the circumstances attending our situation at the time of his examination, as no evil of that kind has been permitted to exist, beyond that which is incident to any camp.

As to the last charge, it is simply ridiculous, and a gross libel upon our worthy commander.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. ROSENQUEST, Adjutant Thirteenth Regiment.
JOS. B. LEGGETT, Quartermaster Thirteenth Regiment.
SAMUEL K BOYD, Paymaster Thirteenth Regiment.
CHARLES T. CHASE, Surgeon Thirteenth Regiment.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SAILING OF THE CHAMPION—LOOK OUT FOR PRIVATEERS.

The steamer *Champion*, of the Vanderbilt line, sailed for Aspinwall yesterday with 400 passengers and a very heavy California freight, among which was a large quantity of butter. In order to be ready for the pirates, the steamer will give a wide berth to all suspicious vessels, and in case of close work has two Dahlgren six-pounders and about 200 small arms, which will serve to do some defensive duty. The Engineer's department might also assist in scalding some of the pirates under favorable circumstances, so considering all things the crew feel quite confident of arriving safely with the ship, passengers and cargo. As to the rumor that a number of rebels had conspired to take passage and seize the ship at the first opportunity, that will be prevented by due caution as to allowing passengers to carry arms, or to hold suspicious conferences. The Commodore has no idea of furnishing ships to the rebels gratis.

CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Col. BAYARD CLARK, of this City, was, on Friday last, telegraphed by the War Department to take command of the Cavalry Regiment now nearly completed in this City. This regiment was originally suggested by Col. CLARK, but was finally assigned to CARL SCHURZ, who resigned it and left for his mission in Spain. Since that time Col. MCREYNOLDS, of Michigan, has been drilling and organizing the regiment, and the appointment of Col. CLARK seeming to conflict with other arrangements, that gentleman has gone to Washington to report and get further instructions. Col. CLARK is a native of New-York, and once represented the Weschester District in Congress. With Col. HARDEE he was sent to France, while Gen. CASS was our Minister, and spent three years in the most arduous study of cavalry tactics. After his return he commanded at Carlisle Barracks, and distinguished himself in the Florida war. Having an ample fortune, he resigned from the army when a long peace opened, but now offers his services to the Government in any capacity that he may be most useful.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, although under marching orders, and likely to leave at any hour, is still detained at Staten Island. When they leave—which will certainly be to-day or to-morrow—they will parade through some of our principal streets before starting. The delay has been occasioned in part by the fact that about 500 of the uniforms were made large enough to fit the most stalwart of the Green Mountain Boys. As the men could not be enlarged to the requisite proportions the uniforms had to be cut down.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The schooner *Mary Clinton*, captured by the United States steamer *Powhatan* at the mouth of the Mississippi, arrived at Quarantine Saturday, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She has a cargo of rice, and was bound to New-Orleans from Charleston.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLAND GUARD) NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Capt. LANG, of the 7th company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., has returned to this City, fully empowered by the War Department to recruit here for this regiment. None but good able-bodied men will be received (Scotchmen preferred.) One hundred such men will be taken and sent to join the regiment within about a week. The regiment will then number about one thousand strong, and with the drill they are now being subjected to, will be as powerful and efficient as any in the service, commanded as it is by Col. CAMERON, an able and experienced officer. All wishing to join this regiment will call on Capt. LANG, at the Mercer House, or inquire at No. 7 Clinton Hall, of Paymaster (late Assistant-Quartermaster) ELLIOTT.

THE CIVIC HOME GUARD.

The Civic Home Guard, at Palace Garden, meets to-night for drill, and for the reception of new organizations, forming up town for local protection, in the various wards.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The whole of this regiment has now been mustered into the United States service; it is expected that it will be ordered to the seat of war immediately. The gentlemen who have brought this regiment to its present standard of excellence, deserve great credit for the patience and determination which they have manifested throughout the most trying difficulties. With scarcely any pecuniary assistance they have sustained a large body of men during a period of nearly two months, the greater part of the expense falling upon Col. J. L. RIKER and Lieut.-Col. H. S. TISDALE. Other regiments have been aided to the extent of thirty, forty and even sixty thousand dollars by the Union Defence Committee. Notwithstanding this, the Anderson Zouaves will compare favorably with any other regiment, as is shown by the following certificate of the United States Medical Inspector:

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1861.

Col. J. Lafayette Riker:

DEAR SIR: In the examination of the fine body of troops under your command, known as the Anderson Zouaves, I found a far less proportion of them to be physically disqualified than I have found in any of the regiments I have examined during the present war, and I cheerfully testify to their general superior condition. The scarcity of boys and old men was also quite a remarkable feature.

N. R. MOSELEY, M. D., Medical Inspector.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

A great many members of the Seventh Regiment begin to take an interest in this new organization, as it is to be officered, with the exception of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, exclusively by gentlemen connected with that corps. The two first positions was thought best to reserve for graduates of West Point, who have been in actual service, but no one has yet been selected—that will be done at a future day by the line officers. In the meantime the determination is to agree upon all the commissioned officers of the line, and non-commissioned, too, if it can be done, without much delay, and then commence to recruit, which at first, as also the drilling, will be done mostly in the evening, as it is not intended to withdraw any one connected with this regiment from their daily business until it is absolutely necessary. All recruits will be expected to furnish their own uniforms, at a cost, say of ten dollars each, and sustain themselves until nearly the time for departure on service. Gentlemen with the requisite qualifications, who wish positions in the National Guard Zouaves, are invited to the office of G. G. BURLING, No. 45 William-street, daily, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. RILEY, which has been encamped at Yonkers for some time past, will leave for the seat of war on Thursday next. It will land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, and after parading through the City, will be presented by Mayor WOOD with a flag, in front of the City Hall.

THE REGIMENTS STATIONED AT ELMIRA.

Yesterday afternoon, Col. SHEPERD, of the Governor's Staff, left for Elmira, in order to send on to the seat of war the following regiments that have been quartered there, viz.: the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third and Thirty fifth Regiments.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. ROGERS, was paid off yesterday, by Paymaster Col. VAN BUREN. The amount was $6,389 60.

CAMP PLYMOUTH.

Col. ADAMS' Regiment (the First Regiment New York Legion) is now quartered at South Brother Island, near Riker's Island. The corps is 1,000 strong, and a good set of men, both as to mind and physique. They are waiting patiently for arms and equipments. The company officers are daily instructing their men in the school of the soldier. They march and wheel admirably for recruits. Yesterday the regiment was reviewed by Gen. CURTIS. After the review, the General drilled the corps in the evolutions of the line for nearly two hours. Both men and officers were highly gratified with the movements.

STORES AND ICE FOR FORT PICKENS.

The schooner *J. W. Lane* has been chartered by the United States Government to carry a cargo of small stores and about twenty tons of ice to Fort Pickens. She is loading at Pier No. 13 North River. The steamship *Roanoke*, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company's Norfolk and Richmond line, has been laid up, and was yesterday anchored on the Jersey flats. Two of their steamers fell into the hands of GOV. LETCHER.

CAPT. KILPATRICK, OF THE DURYEE ZOUAVES, AT A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

Those who attend the Strawberry Festival at the Murray Hill Baptist Church, this evening, will have the pleasure of listening to an address from a distinguished young officer, Capt. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves. Capt. KILPATRICK is a graduate of West Point, and was at the battle of Great Bethel, and viewed the scenes of that day with a practiced military eye.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Republican State Convention of California—The Overland Telegraph—Indian Fighting, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of news for the Associated Press, passed here at 10 o'clock this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 19.

Arrived, 19th, ship *Ashland*, Bordeaux; 17th, British war steamer *Tartar*, Vancouver's Island; ship *Isabelle*, Cardiff; 19th, ship *Don Quixote*, New-York.

Sailed, 16th, ship *Bald Eagle*, Hong Kong; *Sierra Nevada*, New-York; *Annawan*, Valparaiso; *Avery*, Mazatlan; 19th, ship *Memnon*, London.

The market this week has been exceedingly dull, with the general downward tendency of prices, although there has not been enough trade to justify noticing any positive decline.

The Republican State Convention is now in its second day's session. The attendance from Sacramento is large, and that party is very sanguine of success at the next State election. LELAND STANFORD was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted indorses the Administration, denounces secession and the doctrine that State allegiance is superior to National, and expresses gratification at the general uprising of the country in support of the Administration, which indicates a speedy crushing out of the rebellion. Also adopted resolutions expressive of profound grief at the death of Judge DOUGLAS.

The demonstrations of mourning at Judge DOUGLAS' death have been general throughout the State.

The Overland Mail Company's Agents were at Carson Valley on the 17th, and were to leave the next day for the East, to stock the road for daily mail service.

Fifteen wagons of the Overland Telegraph Company left Carson Valley on the 17th, loaded with poles and wire for Fort Churchill, where the first work was to be commenced about the 19th. Poles had already been contracted for about 300 miles from Fort Churchill eastward, and the line will be extended at about the rate of 5 miles per day.

SAMUEL H. DASH, a prominent citizen of Shasta County, died at Shasta on the 13th.

Accounts from Humboldt Bay to the 15th state that the Indian war was being vigorously prosecuted.

A correspondent of the TIMES gives the following account of two weeks' operations of the Indian hunts on the northern border of the State.

I suppose you have had the news up to the 27th of May from W. J. REED, and from his reports you do not give us credit by 14 with the amount killed. May 30 was one of the greatest days in our campaign, from the fact that at 1 o'clock A. M. we started from our camp with Lieut. COLLINS at the head of the party and after traveling until about 6 A. M. we came in sight of the ranche's post. As the Indians were going out hunting, we commenced firing, and after a fight of half an hour we went to counting the dead, and found about 25 buck Indians dead and about 10 wounded. We found no guns, but got 12 quivers full of arrows, which the Indians had made use of very fast. And then comes June 2, and with it another fight, showing evident signs that but few escaped the lead or knife. We were stationed in all directions here, and counted 23 killed and some wounded. We then burned the ranches and returned to camp.

June 8—Had another fight, killing 7. Some of the boys are out now, and I have not heard from them.

Extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July are making in all parts of the State, promising more universal respect for the day than was ever witnessed here before.

This morning Col. LIPPERT drilled on Washington Square several companies of his volunteers. They have no doubt that they will be called on to go East. If the Government does not send them the funds for transportation they little doubt that the steamship companies will give them free passage to New York; or if that expectation proves baseless, there is a sort of general suspicion that SAM. BRANNEN will expend $10,000 to put a California regiment within two days' march of Washington.

Col. LIPPERT'S Regiment is not only nearly full, but he says that from the interior enough have tendered their services almost to make up another regiment.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Line.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 1.

W. R. STEBBINS, General Agent of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Line, arrived from a trip on the plains this morning. The various trains sent out by the Telegraph Company are progressing satisfactorily. The first 200 miles section beyond Fort Kearney is being constructed rapidly. The advance train of the Pacific Company are probably by this time very near Fort Kearney. Mr. STEBBINS reports having met some 200 emigrant wagons, bound for California, and 500 going to Pike's Peak, many of the latter being freight wagons. The California overland emigration is much larger than it has been any year since 1851. The Overland Mail Company have doubled their stations, which are now not more than from 12 to 15 miles apart, and are prepared to make schedule time. They commence the daily service to-morrow, the pioneer coach leaving St. Joseph at that time.

Mr. STEBBINS also reports having met 200 wagons of Mormons, and that there are about 3,000 Mormons still at Florence, the Mormon town just above Omaha, and a good many more are yet to concentrate there. It is confidently expected that the telegraph line will be completed to California by the 1st of December next.

Arrival of the Golden Fleece.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 1.

The steamer *Golden Fleece*, from England, with troops and stores, passed Father Point at 2:15 P. M. to-day.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 1—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mr. Titterton lady and 3 children, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Mantle, Mr. St John, Mr. Schlessinger, E Chapman, C Hochart, G French, W S Fish, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Stewart U. S. N., Capt. Gorham, Mrs. Gorham, Fredk Law E. Bossart, Mr. Walker, Mr. Seale, Mrs. Seale, T. Morris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises. 12 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 59 | Gov. Island.. 3 47 | Hell Gate.. 5 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce Philadelphia.
Ships J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Antwerp J. & N. Smith & Co.; Lucy Thompson, Crocker, St. John, S. Thompson's Nephew.
Barks Teresa Cubano, Bolivar, Barcelona, Rivera & Hall; Beaver, Utley Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.; Lenox, Oiles, Marseilles Moore & Henry; Nasauine, Waugh, Aspinwall, Jas. Borland & Co.
Brigs B. F Nash, Ramsdell, Newcastle, Brett, Son & Co.; Cadiz Street Cork and a market, Holmboe & Co.; Northern Light, Robinson, Laguayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Ajace, Lauro, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; M. P. Rich Dix Elizabethport, ——; Ocean Eagle, Yates, Monrovia, Yates, Porterfield & Co.
Schooners S. K. Hart, Kent, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; G. S. Adams, Fisk, Boston, ——; Trade Wind, Baxter, Rio Grande, B. F. Small; L. Spanier, Lewis, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Empire, Carr, Newport, ——; A. Damon, Haskell, Pembroke, Brett, Son & Co.; Sallie Taylor, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool June 19, at 4:15 P. M., and Queenstown 20th, at 5 P. M., with mdse and 162 steerage passengers to John G. Dale, and brings £231,119 in specie. June 19, passed ship James Foster, Jr., towing out of the Mersey. 20th, at 7:25 P. M. exchanged signals with steamship Edinburgh; 26th, lat. 48 to 49, and between lon. 47 and 50, passed numerous icebergs, some over 200 feet high; 27th, lat. 47 05, lon. 51 42, at 8 A. M., passed a 4 masted steamer, supposed the Glasgow strs. E.; 29th, lat. 42 24, lon. 62 22, at noon, signalized ship Columbia, bound W.; 30th, lat. 40 44, lon. 68 40 at 1:25 P. M., signalized steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 2:12 P. M., Ham. steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg. The E. arrived off the Battery at 12 M.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Bark Iva, Durie, Maracaibo June 12, with coffee, hides &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. June 25, lat. 33 20, lon. 73 08, spoke schr. Smithsonian, hence for Havana. June 21, lat. 26 16, lon. 76 50, passed a steam frigate strg. S.
Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Howe, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.
Brig China, (of Boston,) Nelson, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to C. E. Knox. No date, lat. 34, lon. 71 06, saw part of a ship's stern, with house attached, hull painted black, house painted yellow inside and white outside; could not ascertain her name. Left no Am. vessels.
Brig Rocket, (Br., of London,) Smith, Newcastle 65 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer. Has had heavy westerly weather during the passage; 300 miles E of the Banks saw a number of large icebergs, and very large fields of ice.
Schr. Union, Chelsey, Wiscasset 14 ds., with wood and potatoes to B. F. Small.
Schr. Althea, Harver, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.
Schr. Sam Colt, (3 masted,) Hillman, Portland, Conn., 2 ds.
Schr. Alfred Howe, Colson, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.
Schr. Protection, Davis, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spars to Chas. L. Snow.
Schr. Willie Brown, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Isaac Cohen Herts, Spofford, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.
Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. American Eagle, Ramsey, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Dr. Powers, Muncey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. E. A. Stevens, Lovell, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester 3 ds.
Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Fall River 2 ds.
Schr. Whistler, Presby, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.
Schr. Florida, Kelley, Elizabethport, for East Boston.
Schr. Grierson, Harding, Boston 3 ds. with mdse.
Schr. Paran, Clark, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Sloop Mediator, Bostwick, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Sloop Emily, Gorham, Elizabethport, for Southport.
Sloop John Jay, Wood, Elizabethport, for Newburgh.
Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 2 ds., nails.
SAILED—Steamship Champion, for Aspinwall. From Quarantine—U. S. steam frigate Roanoke.
WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—Arr. barks Lucy Ann, Cienfuegos; R. B. Walker, Elizabethport.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ETNA.]

Arrived from New York—Ships Lucky Star, at Dublin, and Southampton and Hemisphere, at Deal.

MEM.—The ship Medford, from Boston, which recently put into Fayal, leaky, has been condemned.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.
Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms.
Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S DEPOT!!! For the sale of EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM SAFE FIREWORKS. A large assortment of SCROLL WHEELS, CHAPLET OF FLORA, CHINA FLYERS, CAPRICE, GLOBES, POLKA DANCE, TRUE LOVER'S KNOT, &c., &c. Delivered free. B. J. HART & BRO., Agents, No. 297 Broadway.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, JR., Dépôt, No. 198 Broadway.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.
Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New-York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments, will be under pay from date of enlistment and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 155 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—This Regiment, now near Fort Monroe, Va., has been raised by order of the War Department to 1,040 men. Two hundred recruits will be received at Lafayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. None but able-bodied and intelligent men will be received. Recruiting office open from 9 A. M., till 5 P. M. All recruits heretofore joined will report at 10 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday morning for medical inspection. By order of J. M. DAVIES, Major Com.

HOME GUARD, PALACE GARDEN.—THE regular meeting of the Civic Home Guard will be held as heretofore, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, when all the members of the corps, with the new organizations, are requested to be present. Drill at 7½ o'clock P. M. JOHN NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

GARIBALDI GUARD.—THIS REGIMENT will be increased by recruiting 250 men. Apply at once to Head-quarters, Irving Building No. 596 Broadway. Donations for the purpose of outfit and rations will be thankfully received by CHAS. B. NORTON, Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, 1st day of July, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
law-6mTu MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated NewYork, 6th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap8-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, [illegible] SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
[illegible]Tu*

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, MORRISANIA, TREMONT, MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE, WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.
The steamers SYLVAN SHORE AND SYLVAN GROVE LEAVE
PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.
Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.
Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
1861 FOURTH OF JULY. 1861
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
Excursion Tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July, for PHILADELPHIA,
For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains only.
Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in any of the way trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and New-Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, commencing with the afternoon trains of the Fourth of July.
FARE $4. From Newark $3 50.
NEWARK, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE.
Increased accommodations given in all the Regular Trains and Excursion tickets sold on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, for any place on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads, good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the Way Trains, as follows:
Newark and New York, both ways.......$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways.......0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways.......0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways.......1 00
Millstone and New-York both ways.......1 25
Millstone and Newark, both ways.......1 00
Millstone and Elizabeth both ways.......0 75
Millstone and Rahway, both ways.......0 75
New-Brunswick Excursion tickets, good for returning either way in the Philadelphia trains on the above days, except the 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
On the 4th of July, the 12 Midnight Train from New-York will be extended to Rahway.
Excursion Tickets sold at the Stations only.
An Extra Train will leave New-Brunswick for Mill stone at 12:25 P. M. Returning to New Brunswick at 8:15 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Ass't Superintendent New Jersey Railroad.
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1861.

FOURTH OF JULY. EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY. FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE AND RETURN.
No loss of time to business men
FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
The swift and splendid side wheel ocean steamship PEERLESS.
1,256 tons, J. W. WRIGHT, Commander, will make an Excursion Trip to Newport and Providence and return, leaving Pier No. 39, North River, (near Canal-st.,) on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 4½ o'clock, arriving at Newport by daylight and Providence at 7 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth.
Returning—Leave Providence at 6 o'clock P. M., and Newport at 7:30 P. M., arriving in New-York Friday, at 7 A. M.
A limited number of passengers only will be taken.
Tickets for the round trip from New York to Newport or Providence and return only $2, can be had at the office on board of the steamer, Pier No 39, North River, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the office 173 Broadway.

1776. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1861. EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
The People's Line large and favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will make her third annual excursion on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving Pier No. 4 N. R., (foot Morris st.,) at 7½ A. M.; Pier foot Jay st at 8; Pier foot Spring-st., 8¼; and Pier foot Thirtieth st at 8¾ A. M. Returning, will leave (Cozzens' Dock) West Point at 4 P. M., landing only at Thirtieth-st, Spring-st., and Jay-st. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Neyer's Band will furnish the music. Refreshments on board. This is the boat, crew, and music, that has given the same excursion for the last three years, which is proof enough of its popularity, having at each Anniversary carried upwards of 2,000 passengers comfortably, and with perfect safety.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1861, OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An excursion train will leave James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries, East River, New-York, at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 4, running through to Greenport, omitting all stops west of Farmingville, (except Jamaica and Hempstead Branch;) also omitting Holbrook, Waverly, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue, and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon. Returning, leave Greenport at 4¼ o'clock, omitting same stops as above, and reaching New-York early in the evening. Fare for the excursion, from Hunter's Point to all points and back, $1. Excursion tickets will be sold on all the regular trains between Hunter's Point and all places on the road, at half the regular fare, and will be good for the 4th of July only. The steamboat WATER LILY will leave Greenport on the arrival of the excursion train leaving New-York at 8 A. M., proceeding around Shelter Island, and returning to Greenport in time for the 4:15 train for New-York; fare 50 cents extra. On the 4th of July trains will run as follows: Going East—Leave James Slip at 8 A. M., excursion train, to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M. train for Greenport; 12 M. train for Syosset; 4:30 P. M. train for Greenport, running one hour behind the time of the express train; 5:30 P. M. train to Syosset, running one hour behind the usual time; 6:30 P. M. train for Farmingdale, running one hour behind the usual time; 7:30 P. M. train for Jamaica, running one hour behind the usual time. Going West—Leave Greenport for New-York at 5:10 A. M. excursion train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 10:50 A. M. mail train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 4:14 P. M. excursion train as above; leave Farmingdale for New-York at 6:22 A. M. Farmingdale train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 7:14 A. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 4:05 P. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Jamaica for New-York at 5:29 A. M. Jamaica train as usual. WM. E. MORRIS, President.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER CROTON, CAPT. JAMES A. DUMONT.
GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to the Fishing Banks, and every day during the season, Fridays excepted.
Leaving 10th-st., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Spring-st., N. R., 8:10 A. M.
Leaving Broome st., E. R., 7:30; 30th-st., N. R., 8:30 A. M.
Leaving Peck-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M.
Refreshments of all kinds; also lines, bait, &c., will be furnished on board at reasonable rates, by Mr. ROBERT STILL, long and favorably known as the popular steward of this boat. A COTILLION BAND will be on board to furnish music for the dance.
This is one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, affording a fine view of the ocean, and also of the Government Fortifications in the harbor.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.
This boat can be chartered for evening excursions. Apply to J. C. BAXTER & SONS, No. 308 West-st., or the Captain on board.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The well known steamboat KEYPORT, Capt. H. WHITLOCK, will make an excursion to Keyport on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving New-York from 7th-st., North River, at 8:45 o'clock; Amos-st., 9; Spring-st., 9:15; Robinson-st., 9:30; Pier No. 3, North River, 9:45. Returning, leave Keyport at 4 o'clock, landing at Perth Amboy, Tottens, Rossville and Union on her return trip. The above arrangement will afford one of the most pleasant excursions of the day, affording a fine view of the fortifications of the harbor, Fort Hamilton, Camp Scott, Sandy Hook, Highlands of Nevisink and the Atlantic Ocean, as well as an opportunity of partaking of a good dinner at the hotels at Keyport, and a stroll through the beautiful groves of Cliffwood. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. For Charter for excursions, the steamboat KEYPORT. Inquire of Captain of steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY.—EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS AND AROUND THE LIGHT SHIP.—The splendid steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Amos st. (West 10th st.) at 7:30; Spring-st., 7:45; Robinson-st., 7:50; Broome-st., E. R., 8:15; Peck-slip, 8:30; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9; and Morris-st Pier, Jersey City, at 9:10 A. M. Returning by 5 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.
A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH AND FIFTH.
The HERO, on her evening excursion leaves Amos-st. (West 10th-st.) at 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7:15; Morris-st. Pier, Jersey City, 7:30; Peck-slip 7:45; Broome-st., E. R., 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 4 N. R., 8:15 P. M., with a large cotillion band, proceeding up the North River as far as Yonkers. Returning by 2 A. M. Dancing under the superintendence of a Committee. Fare 50 cents for the excursion. J. W. HANCOX.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Poughkeepsie, landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton.—The new and splendid steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH will make an excursion to Poughkeepsie, landing as above, on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving New-York, foot of Robinson-st., at 8 A. M., West 10th-st., at 8¼, and 30th st., North River, at 8½ A. M.; returning, will leave Poughkeepsie at 2 o'clock P. M., landing as above. Persons desirous of taking a pleasant sail on a new first-class boat, will find this a pleasant trip. A good band of music will accompany the boat. Fare for the Excursion, $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AND CLAM BAKE.—The splendid sea-going steamer JAMES A. STEPHENS will make an excursion to Rockaway on the above day, leaving east side of Catherine Market-slip at 8 o'clock A. M.; Spring-street, North River, at 8½ o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock. Returning, will leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at the Sea-side House both ways. Fare, each way, 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock—landing at Ames-st., 30th st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sabbath school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE to charter any day in the week, except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday.

COMMUNICATION.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip on Wednesday, (July 3,) at half past 12 o'clock, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with all the express trains.

EXCURSIONS.
HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE touching at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, and City Island. The new and commodious steamer LONG ISLAND, will leave James-st. at 9:45 A. M.; Broome-st., 10; 11th st., 10.15; and 26th-st. at 10:30 A. M. Returning leaving Glen Cove at 3:30 P. M., and affording a delightful sail on the East River and Long Island Sound.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN, JULY 4th. The new and splendid steamer *Continental* will leave pier No 25 East River at 7½ A. M. Fare for the excursion $1 50. This will afford a fine view of the military encampments and a half day in the celebrated "City of Elms" reaching New-York, returning, at sunrise next morning.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF LAIGHT-st. Sunday School to Pleasant Valley will take place TUESDAY, July 2. The barge POUGHKEEPSIE will leave foot of Spring-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely. If rainy, it will be postponed till next day. Tickets 25 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. EDDY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HANDSOME SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES, ELEGANT BAROUCHE, HARNESS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR., will sell on TUESDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesrooms, No. 85 Liberty-st., one door west of Broadway:
A pair of very handsome bright bay carriage horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 and 9 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, very stylish drivers, and a most desirable pair of horses in every respect.
Also.
An elegant open barouche, built by Lawrence, nearly new; cost $1,000.
Also
A handsome set of silver mounted double harness, but little used. The above to be sold without reserve.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE! AUCTION SALE! AUCTION SALE!
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, On THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
At the private residence of Dr. Ransom, No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of piano-forte, parlor suites, paintings, engravings, carpets, rugs, curtains, shades, vases, mirrors, book case, oil cloth, stair carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, tables, China, glassware, knives, forks, hair mattresses, bedding, McGraw's patent sofa bed, spring-bottom chairs, &c., also basement and kitchen furniture.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage and a writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 2d day of July, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Ford's Dock, Brooklyn, all the right, title and interest of William T. Kendall, which he had January 2 1861, or at any time thereafter, in and to the brig *John R. Roades*.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
H. CROMBIE, Deputy-Sheriff and Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL.
Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 2, 1861,
1,000 PIECES DESIRABLE DARK CHECK FANCY CASSIMERES, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
to which the attention of the trade is invited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,
Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas, arm sewing and parlor chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, rosewood do., mahogany divans, gilt cornices and lace window curtains, painted enameled cottage suites, black walnut cribs, oval gilt frame and pier mirrors, imitation rosewood cane seat chairs, marble-top washstands, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS Household Furniture.—TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of fine furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites, of various kinds; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; reception suites, dining-room furniture, buffets, sideboards, extension tables, elegant etegeres, wardrobes, armoir à glace, fancy tables, hall stands, lounges, and a variety of goods, which may be seen at sale.
E. K. WILBER, Assignee.
N. B.—To let, two handsome country seats, near the City.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A 4-STORY HOUSE.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, July 2,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a large house, removed from the upper part of the City for convenience of sale. It will embrace every kind and description of goods, from basement to attic. Many good carpets, and oil-cloths; mahogany, rosewood and black walnut furniture; 20 or 30 feather beds and hair mattresses; crockery, chinaware kitchen do., &c. Also, 20 or 30 dozen curled maple chairs. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, at 7½ o'clock, choice collection of books, stationery, fancy articles, English engravings, fine French colored lithographs, photographs, &c. Also, a few superior modern oil-paintings. For particulars, see catalogue and the articles at the salesrooms.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising our usual variety of desirable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF STUFFED BIRDS, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising a large collection of native and foreign birds, on sprigs and under glass cases. A great variety of hummers, parakeets, game birds, South American birds, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, table-linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches. German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $160 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reëngagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, copyist, or companion; would like to travel with or attend upon an invalid; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. KATE AUSTIN, U. S. Mail Station G, Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS OR ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in caring for and instructing children, desires a situation as governess or assistant in a school. Address A, Box No. 180 New-York Post-office.

THEATRICAL.—ANY YOUNG LADY DESIROUS of joining the dramatic profession can have an excellent opportunity of reading with a gentleman who commences a starring tour to Europe early in the Fall. Address BERTRAM, Box No. 115 Times Office.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held THIS EVENING, at the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Addresses by Capt. JUDSON KILPATRICK, U. S. A., Isaac W. Oliver, Esq., and others. Tickets 25 cents.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FORT KEARNEY.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1.

Reliable information from Denver, June 27, says a secession force set out from their rendezvous, 20 miles up Cherry Creek, to-day, for the avowed purpose of taking forts Wise and Garland. They are well armed and equipped, and expect to be joined by a majority of the forces inside. There is much valuable property and money in the forts. The movement is watched, but we are comparatively powerless, and totally without authority or leadership.

PIRATICAL CAPTURE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1.

The seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, from this port, as mentioned in our Washington dispatches, proves to have been a bold piratical expedition.

When the steamer left here on Friday evening, she had on board about 50 secession passengers, most of whom were disguised as mechanics, going to points on the Maryland shore of the Potomac. Among the number was Capt. HOLLINS, late of the United States ship *Susquehannah*, who was disguised, some accounts say, as a woman, and retired to a state-room immediately on going on board the steamer.

After the steamer left Point Lookout, Capt. HOLLINS threw off his disguise, and, with the aid of the passengers, seized the boat, which was immediately put across Coney River, on the Virginia side. Here the rest of the passengers, not a party to the plot, were landed, including the Captain of the boat, who was placed under guard. The steamer then went on a piratical cruise toward the Rappahannock River, capturing three vessels on her way, laden with ice, coal and coffee, with all of which HOLLINS made his way to Fredericksburgh.

The rebel papers here publish accounts of this transaction this evening, calling it "a brilliant exploit." Some accounts say that about two hundred rebel troops were placed on board the steamer at Coney.

The troops here are still on guard at Monument-square, Exchange-place, and other points, and cannon are placed commanding the approaches. Officers are quartered at the mansion of REVERDY JOHNSON, in Monument-square, while the troops are quartered in various buildings adjacent, including the Custom House, and the rotunda of the Exchange.

SERENADE TO COL. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

Col. BLAIR, member of Congress from Missouri, was serenaded to-night by Dodworth's New-York Band, and it was an enthusiastic reception.

He said in his speech, that while he did not know that he was competent to pass on what had been done, and what ought to be done, he held himself entitled to his own opinion as to the justness of this war, and the propriety of prosecuting it with vigor. Living in one of the Slave States, he knew the feeling of a large majority was against this rebellion, yet they were held in check by a tyranic minority, who had stolen the arms of the Government through the imbecility of a corrupt Administration, and were now using them to put down the loyal people of these States. Shall we, he asked, prosecute this war to deliver the South from the oppressors? Look at East Tennessee, in which a large majority has unmistakably declared for the Union. Yet she is environed by hostile forces—her enemies. Is it not as proper for us to send immediately to their relief, and place arms in their hands with which to maintain their rights, as it was to send aid to Forts Sumter and Pickens?

Mr. BLAIR's next allusion was to Maryland, in which, two weeks ago, her people delared by an immense majority for the Union, yet in the midst of this old State a nest of copperheads—the Legislature—are plotting aud conspiring to place that State in a false position to the National Government. He spoke in sarcastic terms of the boasted chivalry of the South, that manifested itself in the assassination of our pickets, but that there was a genuine chivalry there which would put down the rebels, if promptly aided by the National authorities. Nine out of ten persons in Missouri are for the Union, yet her Legislature was six months plotting to carry that State out of the Union. The loyal men of the State were not even permitted to defend the arms of the Government in the arsenals, owing to the criminal misconduct of the late Administration. When, however, the present one came into power, arms were placed in the hands of her loyal citizens, of which they have already and will continue to give a good account. So would it be in every Southern State, were all loyal citizens thus assisted. Mr. BLAIR declared he was for war until not an enemy is left in hostility to the Government. He was now, as heretofore, against any compromise; for any compromise, in his opinion, would breed ten worse wars. We could have no lasting peace, until the foes of our country were rendered incapable of further resistance. A dragoon passed by at this point, repeating "no compromise." "That voice," said Mr. BLAIR, "is the voice of the whole country," and to this expression the multitude responded by deafening shouts. Mr. BLAIR believed this Administration was against any compromise that would not leave this Government as our forefathers framed it. In the course of his remarks, the highly complimented Gen. LYON, of Missouri, who had always fought for victory, acting on the principle of the Irishman in the fight, that "whenever you see a head, hit it!" [Excessive laughter.] Without waiting for others to demonstrate how many hard knocks you can bear, this latter plan, it seemed to him, was much in vogue by certain of our generals. He did not want to criticise the conduct of our great generals, but believed the people were all impatiently waiting to see the great victory which all concede SCOTT can gain for us at any time. Let it come—the quicker the better.

Senator MCDOUGAL, of California, and Representative HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, also spoke briefly, responsive to the sentiments uttered by Col. BLAIR.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR FALLS CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

Capt. STEVENS was in command of the detachment of the Third Connecticut Regiment that captured the two Secessionists and four horses on Sunday, from a superior force of rebel cavalry near Falls Church. He now wears one of the splendid army revolvers taken from the enemy. But for the impatience of the Connecticuters, and their premature movement, more success would have attended their expedition.

The discharge of musketry into the flying Secessionists had the effect of making at least one of them rise and reel from his saddle.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 1.

The rebel who was killed by the Pennsylvania Fourth pickets, is named HENRY E. HAINES, a well-known citizen of Richmond, and was an orderly Sergeant of the Letcher Guard. He was buried to-day by the citizens here, his body having been transferred to to their charge at their request.

The two other rebels who were wounded have since died.

The steamer *Pocahontas* sailed this afternoon for Mathias Point. It is understood that the *Pawnee* will follow her in the morning.

The Union meeting at Lyceum Hall was very sparsely attended, probably owing to the rain. Speeches were made by Messrs. UNDERWOOD, UPTON, MARTIN, and others. Many prominent Union men, including Messrs. JAMIESON, LEWIS, MCKENZIE, MASSEY, and others were not present, and Mr. MARTIN, one of the delegate to the Wheeling Convention, moved to postpone the election for one week, and he was opposed to aiding the schemes of certain ambitious individuals, who were endeavoring to press themselves into office. It would do injury to the Union cause. The motion was rejected. There is but one ticket to be voted for, JAMES T. CLOSE, for State Senator; GILBERT S. MINER, for Delegate.

Dr. FLEMING, one of the prisoners arrested some time since, and a member of the Governor's Guards, was released to-day, having taken the oath of allegiance.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, July 1.

The report reached here yesterday, that the State troops, 10,000 in number, had crossed the Marais des Cygnes, a branch of the Osage River, 100 miles south of this place, and had encamped and intended making a stand at that place. The National troops were 20 miles in their rear, 2,600 or 3,000 in number. They had also encamped, it was thought, for reinforcements.

The State forces were increasing. This information is derived from a gentleman just from the State camp, who also came through the National camp.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

LEXINGTON, Mo., July 1.

After three weeks of interruption, telegraphic communication is again established to this and all other points west, by the old Missouri river route. The parties who have hitherto destroyed the lines as fast as it could be repaired, have been induced to forego further molestations for the present, and the telegraph company think they will be allowed to keep the line at work for the future.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, July 1.

A scout, returned from Stoddart County, Mo, to-day, reports no rebels encamped there. It is rumored there is an encampment of 1,000 rebels at Crack Bluffs, near the Arkansas line.

One company left Columbus, Ky., last night for Oakaville, Tenn.

Gen. PRENTISS's Brigade has been unconditionally accepted for three years.

Yesterday, Capt. PITCHER mustered in the Eighteenth Regiment, Col. LAWLESS, and Capt. TAYLOR's Chicago Light Artillery.

WESTERN TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 1.

The Sixth and Thirteenth Regiments left Camp Dennison yesterday for Virginia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, July 1.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments left here this afternoon for Virginia. They have complete equipments of every kind; each regiment has a corps of 50 sharpshooters and two pieces of artillery; they take 15 days' rations, 120,000 rounds cartridges, 200 rounds shot and shell for the artillery.

One company of cavalry leaves for Virginia to-morrow, and another will follow in a few days.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments are now encamped here, fully equipped and ready and anxious to receive marching orders.

Gov. MORTON issued orders to-day for five regiments of the new quota, to rendezvous here and at Lafayette this week. Double the number of companies required for the new quota have tendered their services.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, July 1.

The conspiracy case of FROWENFELD and others, alleged as supplying clothing to volunteers, came before Judge MCCLURE, this morning. A large number of persons were present.

The counsel for the defence presented a writ of *certiorari*, issued by Judge LOWE, of the Supreme Court Board, on affidavit that the defendants have good reason to believe that the Judge and associates of the Criminal Court are unreasonably prejudiced against the defendants; that the defendants were unable to prepare for trial, as the indictment was only found on the 14th ult, without a preliminary hearing.

The motion of the defence that it be put on the file was objected to by the Commonwealth, the defence urging that the whole matter was now out of the hands of the Court. Considerable discussion ensued, when Judge MCCLURE adjourned the Court till 2 o'clock P. M. Meantime, the counsel on both sides hurried to Judge LOWREY, when an effort was made by the counsel for the Commonwealth to get the rule requiring the defendants to show cause why the writ issued in the morning should not be quashed. This was resisted by the opposing counsel, but the rule was granted, and made returnable to-morrow morning.

At 2 P. M. the case was again before Judge MCCLURE, who decided that the *certiorari* was an absolute command, which the Court was bound to obey, and that the case was now in the Supreme Court, and the papers of record here.

The Court then stated that the case would be tried to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, if the rule was made absolute in the meantime.

WHAT THE BROOKLYN IS DOING.

The following are extracts from a private letter received in this City:

U. S. STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN, OFF PASS L'OUTRE, MOUTH OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Monday, June 3, 1861.

We arrived here on the 26th of May, from Pensacola, to blockade this Pass. On the 28th we captured a bark called the *H. E. Spearing*, from Rio Janeiro, loaded with 4,625 bags coffee, and sent her to Key West, in charge of our Boatswain and one Midshipman, and nine of our crew. We have news from New-Orleans to-day. The English, French and Bremen Consuls were on board. New-Orleans is in a dreadful state; no business whatever is going on. The National Government has stopped all provisions from coming down the river, and the people along the lower part of the river are in a state of starvation. The saucy *Brooklyn* is the only ship here, and we don't care for all the secession army and navy. The *Powhatan* is blockading the Southwest Pass, about 60 miles from here, and nothing can go in there or here on any consideration. We let some ships go to sea, and there are some eight or ten on the Bar, fast in the mud, cotton loaded, which can go away as soon as they can get off.

I think the South will be sick enough of JEFF DAVIS and his gang before a great while, and will drive them out of the country.

I think we will get home next Fall some time. We are in beautiful condition for fighting, not a sick man on board, a full crew, and everything about our battery in splendid order,—in fact, that is all our study now. Everybody is on the alert night and day, and eager for a brush, but I do not think any of these fellows dare come near us, or get in our way. God help them if they do!

Our battery is twenty 9-inch guns and one 10-inch pivot—all shell guns—and we think we can fight any ship in the world, and would try it.

The *Niagara* is blockading Mobile. Everything was quiet at Pensacola when we left.

REMAINS OF CAPT. WARD.

THEIR REMOVAL TO HARTFORD, CONN.

The remains of the late Commander WARD arrived here from Washington on Sunday evening, in the custody of Capt. RINGGOLD and seven marines from the steamer *Freeborn*. They were conveyed to the Navy-yard, where they reposed in state on board the *North Carolina*, late his post of command. Under the direction of Capt. MEAD, who succeeds Capt. WARD, the poop deck was neatly fitted up for the reception of the body The sides of the awning which inclosed the deck were draped with American flags. A cross of red bunting was hung at the head of the coffin, with colors covered with crape; wax tapers burned at the head and foot of the coffin, on which rested the sword, chapeau and coat of deceased. A beautiful cross, formed of flowers rested upon the lid of the coffin, and on an open vase was a wreath of white flowers, grouped by Mrs. Captain MEAD. The plate, in form of a cross, bore the following inscription:

"Commander JAMES WARD,
Died June 27, 1861,
Aged 55 years."

At 2½ o'clock the coffin was removed on shore by a body-guard of his late crew, accompanied by the officers of the ship. Here it was received by the officers of the various naval vessels now in port, with a guard of 100 marines under command of Captain DOUGHTY. The procession moved in the following order:

Detachment of Marines in funeral order.
The Navy-yard Band.
The ship's crew of the *North Carolina*.
Gig crew of the *Freeborn*.
Hearse,
Guarded by an escort of Marines.
Naval Officers.
Officers of the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*.
Friends of deceased.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Capt. RINGOLD, Commanders HULL, FOOTE, R. W. MEAD, of the *North Carolina*, A. H. FOOTE, and Surgeon ABERNETHY.

The flags at the Navy-yard and upon the neighboring shipping were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired for one hour during the moving of the procession. The body was conveyed to the steamer *City of Hartford*, to be taken to Hartford for final interment. The ceremonies will be at the cathedral. The wife and two sons of deceased are in Germany. The eldest son and a brother are among the immediate relatives who have charge of the remains.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OFFICERS EXONERATING COL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. T., CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1861.

The attention of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T., having been called to a letter published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 26th, reflecting on Col. BUTTERFIELD, they have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the letter signed "Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. T.," published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 26th, is incorrect in inception, false in detail, libelous in design.

Resolved, That nothing in the physique of our men could have led Col. BUTTERFIELD or any of us, to suppose they were unable to bear the fatigue incidental to a drill parade; and had they not been weakened by their own imprudence, both before and after said parade, we are convinced that few, if any, would have been affected.

Resolved, That earnestly and cordially we here record our full and ample confidence in Col. BUTTERFIELD, as an officer and man, cheerfully bearing testimony to his efficiency, as proven by the high state of discipline to which his exertions have brought us, and his care of the men, proven by many acts of kindness, and the conceded fact that no regiment has fared better, and few as well, as the Twelfth, through his active exertions, thorough and systematic labors, in the organization and detail of the regiment.

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment deprecate, and have heretofore done so, the publication of any letters, except such as receive the official sanction and signature of some officer; that the writing of the communication was an act of insubordination and disrespect unworthy of any well-disciplined soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. with the request that they furnish the name of the author of the letter, and our expression of the sense of regret that we entertain that such a communication should have been allowed to appear in the columns of that paper.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ward, Major H. A. Bostwick, Adjutant Fred. T. Locke, James H. Boyle, Company G; William Huson, Company B; John D. Ottinett, Company D; Wm. H. McCormack, Company H; James Cromie, Company F; Wm. Fowler, Captain Company C; F. H. Olmsead, Company K; John Ward, Jr, Company A; William Raynor, Company I; J. H. Ward Ackerman, First Lieutenant Company F; Ezekiel Vance, Company H; Richard L. Hansen, Company B; Francis C. Barlow, First Lieutenant Company F; Charles Whitwork, First Lieutenant Company C; Wm. Dyatt, Thomas J. Hoyt, Second Lieutenant Company E; W. H. Hoogland, Company A; J. Sinclair Dean, Company K; James Gray Company E; Thomas W. Murray, Second Lieutenant Company D; A. K. P. Dennett, Second Lieutenant Company B; David G. McKelvey, Second Lieutenant Company H; R. F. Macfarlane, Second Lieutenant Company K; H. W. Ryder, Captain Company E; Edward H. Fisher, Second Lieutenant Company J; Wm. Gardner, Lieutenant Company B; Lieut. L. K. Bingham, Company J; Lieut Laughran, Company D; Henry Rowly, Second Lieutenant Company H; John A. Rintoul, Second Lieutenant Company G.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED.

CAMP BROOKLYN, Baltimore, June 29, 1861.

We, the undersigned, having seen several false and malicious statements in the New-York and Brooklyn papers, consider it our duty to inform the public that they are entirely false.

1. It is charged that "The Colonel has sold rations belonging to the men, and appropriated the proceeds for his own use."

2. "That the camp is kept in a filthy condition."

3. "That the Colonel has appeared on parade intoxicated."

The fact is, there were rations belonging to and not required by the regiment sold by the proper officers, and the money divided equally among the privates of the regiment.

As to the second charge, the person who penned the article must have been ignorant of the circumstances attending our situation at the time of his examination, as no evil of that kind has been permitted to exist, beyond that which is incident to any camp.

As to the last charge, it is simply ridiculous, and a gross libel upon our worthy commander.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. ROSENQUEST, Adjutant Thirteenth Regiment.
JOS. B. LEGGETT, Quartermaster Thirteenth Regiment.
SAMUEL K BOYD, Paymaster Thirteenth Regiment.
CHARLES T. CHASE, Surgeon Thirteenth Regiment.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Republican State Convention of California—The Overland Telegraph—Indian Fighting, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, July 1.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of news for the Associated Press, passed here at 10 o'clock this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 19.

Arrived, 19th, ship *Askland*, Bordeaux; 17th, British war steamer *Tartar*, Vancouver's Island; ship *Isabelle*, Cardiff; 19th, ship *Don Quixote*, New-York.

Sailed, 16th, ship *Bald Eagle*, Hong Kong; *Sierra Nevada*, New-York; *Annawan*, Valparaiso; *Avery*, Mazatlan; 19th, ship *Memnon*, London.

The market this week has been exceedingly dull, with the general downward tendency of prices, although there has not been enough trade to justify noticing any positive decline.

The Republican State Convention is now in its second day's session. The attendance from Sacramento is large, and that party is very sanguine of success at the next State election. LELAND STANFORD was nominated for Governor. The platform adopted indorses the Administration, denounces secession and the doctrine that State allegiance is superior to National, and expresses gratification at the general uprising of the country in support of the Administration, which indicates a speedy crushing out of the rebellion. Also adopted resolutions expressive of profound grief at the death of Judge DOUGLAS.

The demonstrations of mourning at Judge DOUGLAS' death have been general throughout the State.

The Overland Mail Company's Agents were at Carson Valley on the 17th, and were to leave the next day for the East, to stock the road for daily mail service.

Fifteen wagons of the Overland Telegraph Company left Carson Valley on the 17th, loaded with poles and wire for Fort Churchill, where the first work was to be commenced about the 19th. Poles had already been contracted for about 300 miles from Fort Churchill eastward, and the line will be extended at about the rate of 5 miles per day.

SAMUEL H. DASH, a prominent citizen of Shasta County, died at Shasta on the 13th.

Accounts from Humboldt Bay to the 15th state that the Indian war was being vigorously prosecuted.

A correspondent of the TIMES gives the following account of two weeks' operations of the Indian hunts on the northern border of the State.

I suppose you have had the news up to the 27th of May from W. J. REED, and from his reports you do not give us credit by 14 with the amount killed. May 30 was one of the greatest days in our campaign, from the fact that at 1 o'clock A. M. we started from our camp with Lieut. COLLINS at the head of the party, and after travelling until about 6 A. M. we came in sight of the ranche's post. As the Indians were going out hunting, we commenced firing, and after a fight of half an hour we went to counting the dead, and found about 25 buck Indians dead and about 10 wounded. We found no guns, but got 12 quivers full of arrows, which the Indians had made use of very fast. And then comes June 2, and with it another fight, showing evident signs that but few escaped the lead or knife. We were stationed in all directions here, and counted 23 killed and some wounded. We then burned the ranches and returned to camp.

June 8—Had another fight, killing 7. Some of the boys are out now, and I have not heard from them.

Extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July are making in all parts of the State, promising more universal respect for the day than was ever witnessed here before.

This morning Col. LIPPERT drilled on Washington Square several companies of his volunteers. They have no doubt that they will be called on to go East. If the Government does not send them the funds for transportation they little doubt that the steamship companies will give them free passage to New York; or if that expectation proves baseless, there is a sort of general suspicion that SAM. BRANNEN will expend $10,000 to put a California regiment within two days' march of Washington.

Col. LIPPERT's Regiment is not only nearly full, but he says that from the interior enough have tendered their services almost to make up another regiment.

Arrival of the Golden Fleece.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 1.

The steamer *Golden Fleece*, from England, with troops and stores, passed Father Point at 2:15 P. M., to-day.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 1—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—F. Hammer and family, L. Lucoassen and family, F. H. Rosenbaum and lady, E. Neigenfeinel, E. Sculla, F. Radnitz, E. Benvik and family, T. H. Martin, G. Lang, H. Gerad, L. Fussio, W. Gebhler, Carl Von Gebhard and 2 daughters, T. Hohlchamp, L. Eliel, L. Rosenstyne, F. Barn, A. Otherain, B. Brannenstine, W. Schmidt, M. Rusland, L. Futtener, G. Franz, G. L. Lammi, Von Weserly, N. Oelrichs, W. Heierman and lady, F. H. Birschfield, C. Rohn and lady, B. Seiltz, R. Von Konig, H. Procher, C. Rosatenberg, A. Fuller, B. Alexander L. Wehll, H. G. Hillman, A. Whelen, E. Goddard and lady, A. Vighi, G. Gilard and lady, D. Goltina, F. Gatfina, B. Gitt, and 359 in steerage.

JULY 1—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mr. Titterton, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Mantle, Mr. St. John, Mr. Schlessinger, E. Chapman, C. Hochart, G. French, W. S. Fish, Mr. Stewart, Lieut. Stewart, U. S. N., Capt. Gorham, Mrs. Gorham, Fredk Law, E. Bossart, Mr. Walker, Mr. Seale, Mrs. Seale, T. Morris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 12 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 58 | Gov. Island.. 3 47 | Hell Gate.. 5 69

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen. Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Antwerp, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Lucy Thompson, Crocker, St. John, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Teresa Cubano, Bolivar, Barcelona, Rivera & Hall; Beaver, Utley, Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.; Lenox, Oiles, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Nazarine, Waugh, Aspinwall, Jas. Borland & Co.

Brigs B. F. Nash, Ramsdell, Newcastle, Brett, Son & Co.; Cadiz, Street, Cork and a market, Holmboe & Co.; Northern Light, Robinson, Laguayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Ajace, Lauro, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; M. P. Rich, Dix, Elizabethport, ——; Ocean Eagle, Yates, Monrovia, Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schooners S. K. Hart, Kent, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; G. S. Adams, Fisk, Boston, ——; Trade Wind, Baxter, Rio Grande, B. F. Small; L. Spanier, Lewis, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Empire, Carr, Newport, ——; A. Damon, Hasbell, Pembroke, Brett, Son & Co.; Sallie Taylor, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool June 19, at 4:15 P. M., and Queenstown 20th, at 5 P. M., with mdse and 162 steerage passengers to John G. Dale, and brings £23,119 in specie. June 19, passed ship James Foster, Jr, towing out of the Mersey. 20th, at 7:25 P. M. exchanged signals with steamship Edinburgh; 26th, lat. 48 to 49, and between lon. 47 and 50, passed numerous icebergs, some over 200 feet high; 27th, lat. 47 05, lon. 51 42 at 8 A. M., passed a 4 masted steamer, supposed the Glasgow, str. E; 29th, lat. 42 24, lon. 62 22, at noon, signalized ship Columbia, bound W.; 30th, lat. 40 44, lon. 68 40 at 1:25 P. M., signalized steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 2:12 P. M., Ham. steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg. The E. arrived off the Battery at 12 M.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg June 16, and Southampton 19th, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and 4:5 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. June 20, lat. 49 32, lon. 80 52, passed steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen. June 23, lat. 48 10, lon. 27 41, passed Ham. steamship Borussia, hence for Hamburg. June 30, lat. 41 46, lon. 67 38, passed Br steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; crossed the Banks in lat. 42; saw no ice. Was boarded by pilot boat Fanny 75 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Eva, Duris, Maracaibo June 12, with coffee, hides &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. June 25, lat. 33 20, lon. 73 18, spoke schr Smithsonian, hence for Havana. June 27, lat. 26 16, lon. 70 50, passed a steam frigate stg S.

Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Howe, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig China, (of Boston,) Nelson, East Harbor, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to C. E. Knox. No date, lat. 34, lon. 71 06, saw part of a ship's stern, with house attached, hull painted black, house painted yellow inside and white outside; could not ascertain her name. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Rocket, (Br., of London,) Smith, Newcastle 65 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer. Has had heavy west'ly weather during the passage; 800 miles E. of the Banks saw a number of large icebergs, and very large fields of ice.

Schr. Union, Chelsey, Wiscasset 14 ds., with wood and potatoes to B. F. Small.

Schr. Althea, Herver, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Sam Colt, (3 masted,) Hillman, Portland, Corn., 2 ds.

Schr. Alfred Howe, Colson, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Protection, Davis, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spars to Chas. L. Snow.

Schr. Willie Brown, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

SAILED—Steamship Champion, for Aspinwall. From Quarantine—U. S. steam frigate Roanoke.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1—Arr. barks Lucy Ann, Cienfuegos; R. B. Walker, Elizabethport.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ETNA.]

Arrived from New York—Ships Lucky Star, at Dublin, and Southampton and Hemisphere, at Deal.

MEM.—The ship Medford, from Boston, which recently put in to Fayal, leaky, has been condemned.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, josssticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S DEPOT!!! For the sale of EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM SAFE FIREWORKS. A large assortment of SCROLL WHEELS, CHAPLET OF FLORA, CHINA FLYERS, CAPRICE, GLOBES, POLKA DANCE, TRUE LOVER'S KNOT, &c., &c. Delivered free. B. J. HART & BRO., Agents, No. 297 Broadway.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr., Depôt, No. 198 Broadway.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John st.

FIRE WORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington st.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments will be under pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 155 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.—This Regiment, now near Fort Monroe, Va., has been raised by order of the War Department to 1,040 men. Two hundred recruits will be received at Lafayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. None but able-bodied and intelligent men will be received. Recruiting office open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. All recruits heretofore joined will report at 10 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday morning for medical inspection. By order of J. M. DAVIES, Major Com.

HOME GUARD, PALACE GARDEN.—THE regular meeting of the Civic Home Guard will be held as heretofore, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, when all the members of the corps, with the new organizations, are requested to be present. Drill at 7½ o'clock P. M. JOHN NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

GARIBALDI GUARD.—THIS REGIMENT will be increased by recruiting 250 men. Apply at once to Head-quarters, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway. Donations for the purpose of outfit and rations will be thankfully received by CHAS. B. NORTON, Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, 1st day of July, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
law-6mTu MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York, 8th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM,
HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.

The steamers
SYLVAN SHORE
AND
SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE
PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.
Fair 7 cents if paid on the boat.
Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
1861 FOURTH OF JULY. 1861
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Excursion Tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July, for

PHILADELPHIA,

For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains only.

Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in any of the way trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and New-Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, commencing with the afternoon trains of the Fourth of July.

FARE, $4. From Newark, $3 50.

NEWARK, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, NEW BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE.

Increased accommodations given in all the Regular Trains, and Excursion Tickets sold on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, for any place on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the Way Trains, as follows:

Newark and New-York, both ways	$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways	0 50
Rahway and New-York, both ways	0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways	1 00
Millstone and New York both ways	1 25
Millstone and Newark, both ways	1 00
Millstone and Elizabeth, both ways	0 75
Millstone and Rahway, both ways	0 75

New-Brunswick Excursion tickets, good for returning either way, in the Philadelphia trains on the above days, except the 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On the 4th of July, the 12 Midnight Train from New-York will be extended to Rahway.

☞ Excursion Tickets sold at the Stations only.

An Extra Train will leave New-Brunswick for Millstone at 12:25 P. M. Returning to New Brunswick at 8:15 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Ass't Superintendent New-Jersey Railroad.
JERSEY CITY, June 19, 1861.

FOURTH OF JULY.
EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.
FROM NEW-YORK TO
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE
AND RETURN.
No loss of time to business men.
FARE ONLY TWO DOLLARS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
The swift and splendid side wheel ocean steamship
PEERLESS,

1,250 tons, J. W. WRIGHT, Commander, will make an Excursion Trip to Newport and Providence and return, leaving Pier No. 39, North River, (near Canal-st.,) on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 4½ o'clock, arriving at Newport by daylight and Providence at 7 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth.

Returning—Leave Providence at 6 o'clock P. M., and Newport at 7:30 P. M., arriving in New-York Friday, at 7 A. M.

A limited number of passengers only will be taken.

Tickets for the round trip from New York to Newport or Providence and return only $2, can be had at the office on board of the steamer, Pier No. 39, North River, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the office 173 Broadway.

1776. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1861.
EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

The People's Line large and favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will make her third annual excursion on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving Pier No. 4 N. R., (foot Morris st.,) at 7½ A. M.; Pier foot Jay st. at 8; Pier foot Spring-st., 8¼; and Pier foot Thirtieth st. at 8¾ A. M. Returning, will leave (Cozzens' Dock) West Point at 4 P. M., landing only at Thirtieth-st., Spring-st., and Jay-st. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Neyer's Band will furnish the music. Refreshments on board. This is the boat, crew, and music, that has given the same excursion for the last three years, which is proof enough of its popularity, having at each Anniversary carried upwards of 2,000 passengers comfortably, and with perfect safety.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1861, OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An excursion train will leave James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries, East River, New-York, at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 4 running through to Greenport, omitting all stops west of Farmingdale, (except Jamaica and Hempstead Branch;) also omitting Holbrook, Waverly, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue, and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon. Returning, leave Greenport at 4¼ o'clock, omitting same stops as above, and reaching New-York early in the evening. Fare for the excursion, from Hunter's Point to all points and back, $1. Excursion tickets will be sold on all the regular trains between Hunter's Point and all places on the road, at half the regular fare, and will be good for the 4th of July only. The steamboat WATER LILY will leave Greenport on the arrival of the excursion train leaving New-York at 8 A. M., proceeding around Shelter Island, and returning to Greenport in time for the 4:15 train for New-York; fare 50 cents extra. On the 4th of July trains will run as follows: Going East.—Leave James Slip at 8 A. M. excursion train, to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M. train for Greenport; 12 M. train for Syosset; 4:30 P. M. train for Greenport, running one hour behind the time of the express train; 5:30 P. M. train to Syosset, running one hour behind the usual time; 6:30 P. M. train for Farmingdale, running one hour behind the usual time; 7:30 P. M. train for Jamaica, running one hour behind the usual time. Going West.—Leave Greenport for New-York at 5:10 A. M. excursion train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 10:50 A. M. mail train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 4:14 P. M. excursion train as above; leave Farmingdale for New-York at 6:23 A. M. Farmingdale train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 7:14 A. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 4:05 P. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Jamaica for New-York at 5:29 A. M. Jamaica train as usual. WM. E. MORRIS, President.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER CROTON, CAPT. JAMES A. DUMONT. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to the Fishing Banks, and every day during the season, Fridays excepted.

Leaving 10th-st., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Spring-st., N. R., 8:10 A. M.

Leaving Broome st., E. R., 7:30; 30th-st., N. R., 8:30 A. M.

Leaving Peck-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M.

Refreshments of all kinds; also lines, bait, &c., will be furnished on board at reasonable rates, by Mr. ROBERT STILL, long and favorably known as the popular steward of this boat. A COTILLION BAND will be on board to furnish music for the dance.

This is one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, affording a fine view of the ocean, and also of the Government Fortifications in the harbor.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.

This boat can be chartered for evening excursions. Apply to J. C. BAXTER & SONS, No. 308 West-st., or the Captain on board.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The well known steamboat KEYPORT, Capt. H. WHITLOCK, will make an excursion to Keyport on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving New-York from 7th-st., North River, at 8:45 o'clock; Amos-st., 9; Spring-st., 9:15; Robinson-st. 9:30; Pier No. 3, North River, 9:45. Returning, leave Keyport at 4 o'clock, landing at Perth Amboy, Tottens, Rossville and Union on her return trip. The above arrangement will afford one of the most pleasant excursions of the day, affording a fine view of the fortifications of the harbor, Fort Hamilton, Camp Scott, Sandy Hook, Highlands of Nevisink and the Atlantic Ocean, as well as an opportunity of partaking of a good dinner at the hotels at Keyport, and a stroll through the beautiful groves of Cliffwood. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. For Charter for excursions, the steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH. Inquire of Captain of steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY.—EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS AND AROUND THE LIGHT SHIP.—The splendid steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Amos st. (West 10th st.) at 7:30; Spring-st., 7:45; Robinson-st., 7:50; Broome-st., E. R., 8:15; Peck-slip, 8:30; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9; and Morris-st. Pier, Jersey City, at 9:10 A. M. Returning by 5 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH AND FIFTH.

The HERO, on her evening excursion leaves Amos-st. (West 10th-st.) at 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7:15; Morris-st. Pier, Jersey City, 7:30; Peck-slip, 7:45; Broome-st., E. R., 8 o'clock and Pier No. 4 N. R., 8:15 P. M., with a large cotillion band, proceeding up the North River as far as Yonkers. Returning by 2 A. M. Dancing under the superintendence of a Committee. Fare 50 cents for the excursion. J. W. HANCOX.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to Poughkeepsie, landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Milton.—The new and splendid steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH will make an excursion to Poughkeepsie, landing as above, on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving New-York, foot of Robinson-st., at 8 A. M., West 10th-st., at 8¼, and 30th st., North River, at 8½ A. M.; returning, will leave Poughkeepsie at 2 o'clock P. M., landing as above. Persons desirous of taking a pleasant sail on a new first-class boat, will find this a pleasant trip. A good band of music will accompany the boat. Fare for the Excursion, $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AND CLAM BAKE.—The splendid sea-going steamer JAMES A. STEPHENS will make an excursion to Rockaway on the above day, leaving east side of Catherine Market-slip at 8 o'clock A. M.; Spring-street, North River, at 8½ o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock. Returning, will leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at the Sea-side House both ways. Fare, each way, 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock—landing at Amos-st., 30th st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sabbath school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE to charter any day in the week, except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday.

COMMUNICATION.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip on Wednesday, (July 3,) at half past 12 o'clock, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with all the express trains.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, touching at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, and City Island. The new and commodious steamer LONG ISLAND, will leave James-st. at 9:45 A. M.; Broome-st., 10; 11th st., 10.15; and 26th-st. at 10:20 A. M. Returning, leaving Glen Cove at 2:30 P. M., and affording a delightful sail on the East River and Long Island Sound.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN, JULY 4th. The new and splendid steamer *Continental*, will leave pier No. 25 East River at 7½ A. M. Fare for the excursion $1 50. This will afford a fine view of the military encampments, and a half day in the celebrated "City of Elms," reaching New-York, returning, at sunrise next morning.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves, West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF LAIGHT-st. Sunday School to Pleasant Valley will take place TUESDAY, July 2. The barge POUGHKEEPSIE will leave foot of Spring-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. If rainy, it will be postponed till next day. Tickets 25 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat T. V. *Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. EDDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES, ELEGANT BAROUCHE, HARNESS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., will sell on TUESDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesrooms, No. 85 Liberty-st., one door west of Broadway:

A pair of very handsome bright bay carriage horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 and 9 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, very stylish drivers, and a most desirable pair of horses in every respect.

Also.

An elegant open barouche, built by Lawrence, nearly new; cost $1,000.

Also

A handsome set of silver mounted double harness, but little used. The above to be sold without reserve.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE! AUCTION SALE! AUCTION SALE! LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, On THIS DAY, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, At the private residence of Dr. Ransom, No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of piano forte, parlor suites, paintings, engravings, carpets, rugs, curtains, shades, vases, mirrors, book case, oil cloth, stair carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, tables, China, glassware, knives, forks, hair mattresses, bedding, McGraw's patent sofa bed, spring-bottom chairs, &c., also basement and kitchen furniture.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers. Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage and a writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 2d day of July, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Ford's Dock, Brooklyn, all the right, title and interest of William T. Kendall, which he had January 2 1861, or at any time thereafter, in and to the brig *John R. Roades*.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

H. CROMBIE, Deputy-Sheriff and Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL.

Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 2, 1861, 1,000 PIECES DESIRABLE DARK CHECK FANCY CASSIMERES, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, to which the attention of the trade is invited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas, arm sewing and parlor chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, rosewood do., mahogany divans, gilt cornices and lace window curtains, painted enameled cottage suites, black walnut cribs, oval gilt frame and pier mirrors, imitation rosewood cane seat chairs, marble-top washstands, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS Household Furniture.—TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of fine furniture, removed for convenience of sale consisting of parlor suites, of various kinds; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; reception suites, dining-room furniture, buffets, sideboards, extension tables, elegant etageres, wardrobes, armoir a glace, fancy tables, hall stands, lounges, and a variety of goods, which may be seen at sale.

E. K. WILBER, Assignee.

N. B.—To let, two handsome country seats, near the City.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A 4-STORY HOUSE.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, July 2,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau st., the entire furniture of a large house, removed from the upper part of the City for convenience of sale. It will embrace every kind and description of goods, from basement to attic. Many good carpets, and oil-cloths; mahogany, rosewood and black walnut furniture; 20 or 30 feather beds and hair mattresses; crockery, chinaware kitchen do., &c. Also, 20 or 30 dozen curled maple chairs. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, at 7½ o'clock, choice collection of books, stationery, fancy articles English engravings, fine French colored lithographs, photographs, &c. Also, a few superior modern oil-paintings. For particulars, see catalogue and the articles at the salesrooms.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising our usual variety of desirable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PEED & COLT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF STUFFED BIRDS, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising a large collection of native and foreign birds, on sprigs and under glass cases. A great variety of hummers, parakeets, game birds, South American birds, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, table-linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches, German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $160 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reengagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, copyist, or companion; would like to travel with or attend upon an invalid; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. KATE AUSTIN, U. S. Mail Station G, Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS OR ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in caring for and instructing children, desires a situation as governess or assistant in a school. Address A, Box No. 880 New-York Post-office.

THEATRICAL.—ANY YOUNG LADY DESIROUS of joining the dramatic profession can have an excellent opportunity of reading with a gentleman who commences a starring tour to Europe early in the Fall. Address BERTRAM, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held THIS EVENING, at the Murray Hill Church, 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Addresses by Capt. JUDSON KILPATRICK, U. S. A., ISAAC W. OLIVER, Esq., and others. Tickets 25 cents.